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"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

Vol. XXVIII .- New Series, No. 1129.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1867.

PRICE {UNSTAMPED... 50.

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The ANNUAL MEETING of this Society will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, July 4, 1867, at Hall-past Two o'clock p.m. in WILLIS'S ROOMS, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S. The Right Hon. the EARL OF SHAFFESBURY, K.G., will preside.

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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE THREEFOLD PARTITION OF THE IRISH CHURCH REVENUES.

EARL RUSSELL'S sudden conversion to the scheme of Earl Grey for disposing of the property and revenues of the Irish Church Establishment, has excited no little curiosity as to the sources from which he derived the information which has so entirely overborne his first ebjections. It will be remembered that the noble lord expressed himself last year in very decided terms against the feasibility of pacifying ecclesiastical strife in Ireland by dividing amongst different denominations the spoils of the existing Protestant Church, declaring that he could see nothing in that proposal but the certain germ of fresh jealousies, feuds, and contests. He did not give his brother peers the least insight into the reasons which had so speedily reversed his political expectations, so that it is impossible to determine either their nature or their force. We are afraid he has jumped to conclusions for the sake of saving the English Establishment. If so, he will soon discover that he has been more eager than wise. discover that he has been more eager than wise.
Whig-like, he will find his resting-place between
two stools, somewhat lower than he anticipated.
It is not for us to quarrel with him for taking
the course which we are satisfied will fail, and the course which we are satisfied will fail, and which, failing, will open the way to the only practicable and satisfactory settlement of the question—that is his concern—but we are sorry for his sake that he has been beguiled into a false estimate of the state of public opinion, and that he bids fair to close a long and, on the whole, a successful political career, by one of those mistakes which posterity will judge with severe disapprobation. The Ecclesiastical Titles Act might have warned him that a temporary expedient, unsustained by a basis of sound principle, may cover its abettors with lasting discredit, and that to legislate for the passing hour instead of for all time, however specious the pleas by which the work is sought to be justified, is not the best way of putting

the coping-stone to the edifice of a statesman's reputation.

"First catch your hare," and then cook it.

The Whigs have not yet caught their hare. They adhere with strange pertinacity to a method of contenting Ireland, which they have not the alightest chance of prevailing upon England to endorse. We will say nothing now as to the method itself. We will suppose it to be as efficient for its purpose as we believe it to be futile, as wise as we believe it to be foolish, as timely as we believe it to be and too late. Assuming it to present all the

that in Ireland three co-ordinate endowed Churches can subsist side by side in amity under the patronage of the State—but, if this were likely, which all experience tends to contradict, it yet remains to be seen whether out of any available funds under the control of Parliament, the three Churches can be so endowed as to neutralise their mutual antagonism and jealousy. Will the opinion of the reformed constituencies insist upon restricting the application of Church revenues to ecclesiastical purposes? That they will insist upon religious equality we do not doubt. That they will not consent to set one Church above another in State favour we are as fully convinced as we can be of anything yet above another in State favour we are as fully convinced as we can be of anything yet future—but that they will prefer to reach the position of justice to all parties by the road of proportionate endowment rather than by impartial disendowment, has yet to be ascertained. The Whigs evidently imagine that they will—but are they not once more chargeable with the puerility of counting without their host? Let us look at the probabilities of the case.

In the first place, as the Duke of Argyll plainly reminded the House of Lords, the newly enfranchised voters in boroughs will consist almost entirely of a class, having no very intimate sympathy with Churches of any denomination. They are by no means inclined to attach undue importance to clerical instruction or to priestly offices, nor are they under the dominion of any prejudice which would forbid the appropriation of tithes and glebes and other ecclesiastical revenues and property to national objects of a secular character. Their enthusiasm cannot be worked upon in favour of enthusiasm cannot be worked upon in favour of a triple Church Establishment where one has already failed. Their fears cannot be excited in regard to the possible fate of the Church of England. They will constitute nearly, if not quite, half the borough constituency, and, under due information of the real question in dispute, which will of course be furnished them, they can hardly be expected to side with a scheme which makes no appeal to their instincts or their prepossessions. In counties, on the other hand, the tenants between twelve and fifty pounds, comprising a large number of Dissenters, and perhaps a still larger number of habitual Church-goers, will be likely to prove intensely Protestant, and to object, in feeling if not on principle, to any measure which would render the State an active and responsible supporter of Papal doctrines. Many of them may not be eager for impartial disendowment in Ireland, but by a great majority they will stoutly resist proportionate endowments. The Reform of Parliament, therefore, will not help on the project of the noble Whig and Liberal ex-placemen. If justice could not be done to dispute, which will of course be furnished them, ex-placemen. If justice could not be done to Ireland without having resort to this plan of dividing the spoils, the new electors would doubtless assent to it, for justice they will demand at any cost—but it will be easy enough to show them that justice no more requires that every man's parson should be supported at the public expense than it does that every man's doctor should be similarly maintained.

Then, as to the present constituencies, does Earl Russell fancy that any great change has occurred in their view of this subject since last they virtually condemned the erection of another endowed Establishment? Whether all Scotland would consent to impartial disendowment in Ireland we cannot say-but that it would unanimously and even furiously resist any endowment of Roman Catholicism by the State, is matter of certainty. We may say the same thing of Wales—if, indeed, Wales can by any means be excited to political action. With regard to Ireland herself, the view taken of Earl Bussell's expection with the continuous but and too late. Assuming it to possess all the recommendations which Earl Russell and Earl Grey seem to associate with it, we beg to inquire, with all deference, whether it be practicable, and, if it be, whether it will be worth the cost. These noblemen are perhaps sanguine same thing of wales—it, indeed, wales can be recommended, which can be anything that regard to Ireland herself, the view taken of Earl Russell's suggestion would be anything but favourable. It would be resented, of course, by the Established clergy. It would bribe the active support of but few Presbyterians. It

would command but the divided and hesitating adhesion even of Roman Catholics - unless, indeed, it gave an ascendancy to their Church, and put, as it were, the staff of law into the hands of their priesthood. In England it would hands of their priesthood. In England it would meet with opposition from a vast majority of the State clergy—it would be strenuously resisted by the whole body of Methodists, of the Independents, of the Baptists, and of the Friends. It would, moreover, encounter the most energetic, persistent, and practised agitation of the Liberation Society, who would have such materials for successful resistance as they have never had before. Still more to be dreaded, the noble lord would once more provoke a "no-Popery" furore which would do infinitely more damage to the Roman Catholics than he could do good. In a word, he would be overborne, and would deserve to be so, for what is it that in substance he has proposed but to drug Ireland into somnolence that England may for awhile evade an approaching and ultimately inevitable ordeal?

inevitable ordeal?

The plan is Lord Grey's. His lordship's tact was exemplified at the Colonial Office, where obstinate adherence to his own devices nearly drove the Australias and the Cape into rebellion, and where, having exhibited his imperious temper, he had to succumb. We advise Lord Russell to take heed of committing himself irretrievably to that noble lord's impracticable crotchets—especially on questions relating to the Church Establishment. His character commands respect, his ability is great, his motives are above suspicion; but he has a fatal proclivity to go a way that nobody else goes, and to continue in it when nobody else goes, and to continue in it when nobody else can say or see why or wherefore. The Irish Church question will not be settled on the basis laid down by the noble earl, any more than the question of Parliamentary Reform has been. He gives very ingenious directions for cooking his hare, but, unhappily for him, he omits to say how his hare is to be caught.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THERE was a numerous and enthusiastic meeting held on Thursday last at St. James's Hall to protest against the spread of Ritualism. We are not apt to measure the importance of public movements by the appearance of a platform, but it certainly does seem somewhat extraordinary, if not significant, that only one "bishop" was present at that meeting, and that that bishop was, above all others, the remarkably unpopular "Bishop of Jerusalem." The platform was undoubtedly a weak one, but it is not necessary to inform our readers that this circumstance is by no means an indication of a weak movement. One never sees a "good platform" until after the triumph of a party, and the triumph of the Evangelical party in doubt, it is not at all surprising to find only a scarcely-recognised bishop and two unknown and hitherto unheard-of "lords" gracing the upper place of assembly at St. James's Hall last Thursday. We unfeignedly wish that we could speak in more respectful terms of the character of the meeting. It was unquestionably sincere, earnest, and to a slight extent devout, but it had only one object, and that object was the preservation of the Established Church for the Evangelicals alone. This was the cry of every speaker and the refrain of every speech. Mr. Colquhoun, after giving a history of the constitution of the Ritualistic Commission, declared that the proper place for Ritualists was Rome. Sir Herbert Edwardes said, "The question, then, is, if we are not to be at one, who are to go out?" The meeting responded, "Dr. Pusey" and "the Bishop of Salisbury." "Should they," asked the speaker, " go out who hold the Thirty-nine Articles?" and the unanimous response was "No." All the talk was of this kind and to this drift. There

were fervid calls, in speeches and resolutions, upon 'the laity for help," but the calls meant nothing more than that the Evangelical party should be constituted the real and only "Church of England." Hey-day! the real and only "Church of England." Hey-day! We say so because we scarcely know whether to laugh or to weep. At one time all the spiritual power that was possessed by the Established Church was possessed by the Evangelicals. And now? Where is to be found the Evangelical who would not sell his birthright for a mess of pottage? Where? Not amongst the congregation at St. James's Hall. It is best at once and openly to recognise the fact that modern Evangelicism is a very different thing from the Evangelicism of old Daniel Wilson's time. That, if you like, was real and respectable, and occa-sionally we could bow the head before it in reverence. There are, however, no men amongst the present Evangelical party of the Established Church who hold a similar relation to religious thought to that which was held by Wilson and his fellow labourers, to the religious thought of fifty years ago. While what is called "Evangelicism" has become stereotyped, thought has advanced. Daniel Wilson, just as most of the Evangelicals are, would now be an anachronism. Which means that Evangeliciam, as it is at present represented, is dying out, and that, as it is at present represented, it ought to die out. We don't say so, we merely record historical facts.

While the Evangelical party are thus holding fast by the State, the extreme section of the High-Church party are bidding for Church freedom and inde-pendence. We quote the following on this point from a correspondent of the Churchman, who says that he was amongst those who aided strenuously the efforts to revive Convocation. This writer signi-ficantly ways

the efforts to revive Convocation. This writer significantly says:

We had correlives now, as a Christian society, as much divested of representation and self-legislation as sever. We are legislated for by Boyal Commissions and Acts of Parliaments, omanating from persons of all religious persuasions, and our Convocation (the most humble and timed correct of a many-religioned State) is afraid to speak above its breath, or almost to deliberate on questions affecting Christian liberty, lest persons 'in power' inguit take ambrage. It has assumed a fixed and unalitarable clurical observator. No one dreams now of claiming for it more than the privilege of representing the clarge. Of searce aven in this point of view Convocation is constituted in the most defective way, as Mr. Bannett, of Frome, has recently pointed out. But this is a miner question; it does not go to the bottom of the matter. The matter live most go to the bottom of the matter. The matter live most from its being a marely of clarical' body. Me much hedy can now have a shadow of power. We are not living in the Middle Agra. We are in reality placed in almost a similar position to that of our tolonial brothers. We retain, indeed, Church property, and Parliamentary dignities, and various other fishes existe of the mines of Otheron and State. But the vital gainciple of that union has died out. The Church indeed remains attached to the State. But the vital points. The protection from the Church the state the without way are fire protection from the Church indeed remains attached to the State everywhere patronises and supports religious opposed to that of the Church. It consists of persons of all denominations. The accessary tendency and consequence is to deprive the Church of all exclusive privileges and postessing the faith, guarding the faith, and repressing all colons. The State everywhere patronises and supports religious opposed to that of the Church of England and Ireland year after year. It is merely a question of time, as long as the Church is powe

stated the present position of the question as regards the relative authority of the law and of the bishops. He closed his reply, as regarding Ritualists

They caused not division only, but alienation. They paralyse, as I have had myself reason to experience to a great extent, the progress of church extension. They threaten the existence of our polity as the Church of the nation. But pending the issue of proceedings already in progress, I carnestly deprecate all hasty movements which may increase the difficulties and weaken the hands of those who are labouring to protect the purity of some of the most important articles of our faith. For my own part, I hold no sympathy with an excess of ceremony, which I deem inconsistent with the simplicity of the Church of the Reformation, and am pained at the jedpardy in which some of her distinctive dectrines appear to be placed. I cannot see my way to do more at present than to promise consistent discouragement, and aware you of my determination to repress error of doctrine and excessive ritualism by every lawful means in my power.

A bishop, of the venerable age, experience, and uthority of Dr. Sumner, who holds such language, is far more likely to "save the Church of England"

than all the extreme Evangelicals and Ritualists.

We are glad to find that the National Association of Ireland have reiterated their determination not to accept Government grants for Roman Catholic purposes in Ireland. At a meeting held in Dublin last Thursday, the secretary read an extract from the last report of the Liberation Society on this subject, and then added that there was perfect unanimity of opinion on the question among the members of the Association. "Neither bishop, members of the Association. "Neither bishop, priest, nor layman," it was added, "has ever expressed a dissent to one of the repeated resolutions in favour of pure Voluntaryism in Church matters." A letter on the same subject was read from Mr. O'Neill Daunt, and an admirable speech delivered by the chairman. To the Roman Catholics of Ireland will actively and energetically back the National Association we can say, on behalf of the Voluntaries of England, that the Irish Church will not be worth a years'

We refer the reader to our columns of information me proceedings connected with the imprisonment of Mr. Grant for Church-rates. Republic often said to be wanting in gratitude, and we are afraid that Dissenters are often wanting in personal sympathy. We are therefore glad to see the proceed-ings which we now report.

THE PRESS AND THE IRISH CHURCH.

We give below a summary of the opinions of a large number of newspapers on the Irish Church question, and especially on the scheme of settlement propounded by Earl Russell. It will be seen that his lordship's proposal meets with only scanty support from "the fourth estate of the realm," and that many of the most hearty admirers of the noble earl in the press regard his plan of compromise as a blunder, and as a retrograde suggestion quite unsuited to the urgency of the occasion.

The Times remarks that the right of the people to a National Church in general conformity with their convictions is recognised both in England and in Scotland, even at the expense of a considerable divergence north and south of the Tweed. If this is justice in our island, then there is no justice in Ireland by our own measure of justice, Here is a wrong by the rule of our own right. The proper remedy is found in our own happier condition. This seems the right way to a solution of the Irish difficulty. Of course, even to this settlement there are difficulties. If we are ever to endow the Church of the Irish people, it must be on the usual conditions for loyalty and order. The Church of England and the Estab-

The Bishop honestly and openly deprecated the ever they attempt to give it effect. The author of Ritualistic movement. In the clearest manner he the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill may feel at liberty to advocate the endowment of bishops whom not long ago he would not allow to use their own names; but the people of this country do not change their minds so easily. Lord Russell's proposal is retrograde, for, in the words of the Duke of Argyll, "no man can doubt that free, unpaid, and disestablished churches are the future of the world."

The Morning Star regrets that Lord Russell has become a convert to the principle of endowing all Churches. The present condition of things, bad as it is, would be far better than such a change. It would be odious to all really earnest Liberals; it would not and could not satisfy the Irish people; it is very doubtful whether the Roman Catholic hierarchy would even listen to it. Earl Russell's endorsement of such a proposal took away all value from his would even listen to it. Earl Russell's endorsement of such a proposal took away all value from his speech and his motion, except such value as anything must have which brings a national grievance into public debate. There is only one way to deal with the Irish Church, and that is by the simple policy of the solute disconderwers. absolute disendowment.

The Daily Telegraph argues in favour of religious equality, either by an equitable division of the Irish Church property, on the plan suggested by Earl Russell, or, if that is impracticable, by disendowing all religious bodies. But Ireland must have religious equality.

The Examiner, which has always steadfastly opposed the retention of an alien Church Establishment in Ireland as a moral wrong and a political blunder, contends that the duty of making reparation to the Irish people in this matter is imperative.

blunder, contends that the duty of making reparation to the Irish people in this matter is imperative.

We have never doubted, and we doubt not now, that such reparation can only be made by expropriating the property of the Church in Ireland, and devoting it to such uses of a secular kind as may most conduce to the moral and social well-being of all creeds and classes in that country. The proposal to hand back a portion of Church revenues to the Catholic priesthood sounds to us precisely as the proposal of an eight-shilling duty sounded when public opinion demanded absolutely free trade; it sounds to us exactly as a hard and fast line of five-pound enfranchisement sounded when the heart of the people was set on household suffrage. We do not blame the offer of compromise; nor upbraid those who make it with lack of earnestness or uprightness, because they are not yet prepared to go with us all the way. We are for freedom of opinion; and we have too firm a faith in thorough justice to be troubled with doubts as to its eventual victory. If the choice really lay between joint-stock endowment of all creeds, and the maintenance of the present intolerable monopoly of profit, privilege, and power, by one small fraction of the community, we should not hesitate to submit to the change proposed. But with all respect and deference for the high names that recommend that change, we are bound to say that we believe it to be wholly unattainable. Lord Russell would equalise, by redistributing the ecclesiastical funds that now axiat. Lord Derby, if he be not greatly belied, is ready to attempt equalisation by the creation of new endowments for Catholics and Preceive in representatives to assent to either; and that, after long and it may be angry disquasions to no purpose, statemme will find themselves driven to the one and only resource—that of obliterating the cause of quarrel, and appropriating Cherch property in Ireland without reservation to purpose of general utility.

The following is the concluding paragraph of an able art

The following is the concluding paragraph of an able article in the London Review:

able article in the London Review:—

Highly as the tone of Lord Russell's speech must commend itself to every one who like eurselves desires to see the establishment of mutual good feeling, courtesy, and consideration in our dealings with Ireland, the plan to which he lends his sanction appears to us liable to very grave and weighty objections. In the first place, if the Roman Catholic Church is to be endowed at all, it hardly admits of dispute that it ought to be endowed adequately. But no one, surely, can think that two fifths of the revenues of the Established Church, or less than a quarter of a million sterling, is an adequate endowment! If that amount be not too much to meet the religious wants of the Episcopalian Protestants, clearly it cannot be enough to meet thuse of the Catholica, who are six or seven times as numerous. The scheme, therefore, even if carried into execution, could not be final. Either the Catholic Church would still continue to a great extent dependent, as at present, on voluntary contributions, while the Protestant would be fully provided for, and sothe grievance and anomaly, though lessened, would remain; or else there would be a resour mencement of agitation for a fresh apportionment with a second section of the control of the Irish points, unquestionably, to the independence of the Church of any entire, and we notice, that the proceedings of the English Church Union are commented upon by all journals opposed to that Union, as an intimation that High-Churchmen are thinking of supporting the Liberation movement. One of these days, no doubt, both High-Churchmen are thinking of supporting the Liberation movement. One of these days, no doubt, both High-Churchmen and Evangelicias was not to the Liberation by all seems of the Church before the Liberation of the correct mere fraction of the population, and which has connected with its name bitter and painful memories, is a grievance and an anomaly; and since the Church of the vast majority, the true people of Ireland, will receive pay from the State only, if at all, on condition of absolute independence and disconnection from the State; and since, finally, British Protestants will consent to endow that Church only, if at all, on condition of dependence and connection, we conclude that the true policy for Ireland is total disendowment of the Established Church, the secularisation of its revenues, and perfect equality of all religions in the State.

The Chronicle remarks that if the Church, Established Church,

The Chronicle remarks that if the Church Establishment is a sentimental grievance, it is at all events not a mere money grievance. It is its position as the State-Church, far more than its position as an the State-Church, far more than its position as an endowed Church, which gives it so unenviable a prominence in Irish politics. The whole theory of Protestant ascendancy is bound up with its existence. The chief governor of the kingdom must conform to it; its dignitaries are among the great officers of State; its bishops have seats in Parliament; its courts possess coercive jurisdiction; its territorial divisions are the basis of civil organisation. If these things remained, the Establishment would not be made tolerable by the secularisation of its revenues, still tolerable by the secularisation of its revenues, still less by a separate eleemosynary provision for Catholicism. At the root of all the political evils of Ireland lies the estrangement of class from class, and of this estrangement the position of the Establishment as a State-Church is the ultimate cause and the abiding symbol. And whether it is upheld as the Church of "Scriptural truth," in contradistinction to "Popish error," or as the Church of the educated and wealthy few, in the midst of the progrand ignorant many or as the the midst of the poor and ignorant many, or as the mainstay of the English connection against the hostility or indifference of the native population—what-ever be the ground taken, it is hopelessly inconsis-tent with any true theory of State duties or popular

The Economist favours Lord Russell and Lord Grey's plan of a division of the endowments of the Irish Church between Protestants and Catholics. The noxious idea of ascendancy would then be finally discredited, and the ecclesiastical fund raised by the discredited, and the ecclesiastical fund raised by the nation by what is, economically speaking, a tax on food, would be distributed equally among all classes of that nation. The only objections to the plan are:

—1st, that the Catholic priesthood may not accept it; 2ndly, that the old difficulty about the endowment of error is not removed; and 3rdly, that it provides no fund for compensating patrons, who undoubtedly are entitled by precedent to such compensation. The first objection is unreal, as acceptance or rejection does not rest with the Irish bishops, who are moved by composite feelings, but with the Vatican, which is moved by only one, and which has repeatedly concluded similar concordats; and the third might be met by an assignment for a term of years out of the concluded similar concordats; and the third might be met by an assignment for a term of years out of the tithe itself. The second is the real difficulty. True, we not only endow this particular form of error in Malta and at Maynooth, but have just passed an Act, elaborately prepared, to guard the Catholic endowments of Lower Canada from possible interference. The endowment does not come from the purses of those who regard Romanism as error, but of those who regard it as truth. But the feeling outlives and defies argument, and if the new Parliament proves to be beyond it, Ireland will at least have cause to approve the Reform Bill of 1867. If it does not so prove, we must, perforce, fall back on the only remaining just plan—an equality of poverty among the professors of all Irish creeds.

The Saturday Review fears nothing will be done for

The Saturday Review fears nothing will be done for the Irish Church in calm and comparatively promising seasons, but only under the influence of panic, or some future occasional outburst of Parliamentary fanaticism. The Irish Church will be dealt with some day, and as there is little hope of its being fairly dealt with, there is every chance of its being unfairly dealt with. As the patient will take no medicine, the probability is that he will be poisoned some day or the other by quacks. When reform is impossible, revolution is certain.

The Spectator ways that the Lorda' discussion of

The Spectator says that the Lords' discussion of this great subject seemed to be conceived in a narrow, dry, and legal spirit, which does not promise well for the future influence of the Lords over the course of our larger legislative discussions.

Of course we do not expect the Lords always to be right, and prudent, and liberal. But to refuse power to the right, and prudent, and liberal. But to refuse power to the proposed commission even to inquire into the "more equitable application" of the Irish Church revenues, "for the benefit of the Irish people," showed how obstinately they still set their face against a decision to which the real mind of England had come years ago, and which is every year becoming more and more fixed. What we hope for the House of Lords is, that it may become a body vigorous and intellectual enough to delay abrupt and hasty changes—whether rash or wise, so long as they are not yet deliberately adopted by the most impartial men in England—but also asgacious and judicious enough to yield gracefully to the clear conviction of impartial thought. But it is a bad sign for the coming of such a day when, by a majority of ninety to thirty-eight, more than two to one, they absolutely decline even to permit inquiry into the possibility of a change, the certainty of which at no remote period is clear to probably nine in every ten political observers. A.k. Mr. Disraeli his secret thought about the Irish Establishment, and he would not pretend to think it possible to save it in its present shape for another generation. The House of Lords show not firmness and independence, but inclastic obstinacy and obstructiveness, in such a vote as that of Monday night. If the Lords are to be any real check on the precipitancy of the Commoos, they should never refuse inquiry into any subject on which a great mass of political anthority can be quoted in favour of a revolutionary change. They may not agree with those authorities, but they should see that their best chance of resistance is thorough in-Of course we do not expect the Lords always to be

vestigation acutely turned to account by Conservative instincts. Even in this case, had the Lords granted Earl Russell's request, and consented at once to the investigation, reserving, however, their own belief that "this investigation would only serve to show the almost insuperable difficulties in the way of any great change," and then made the most of the results of the investigation in the way of bringing out all the obstacles it might disclose to the popular view, they would have done far more to delay, and perhaps to soften, the change when it comes, than any dead resistance of theirs can ever do to prevent it. Indeed, the danger is that if the Lords habitually oppose their time-honoured view of the sacredness of property to all just and salutary changes demanded by the mind of the nation, they will not only fail to delay, but may even accelerate, such fundamental changes by their attitude. And if they do so, they will not only accelerate fundamental changes of other kinds, but, most of all, a fundamental change very detrimental to their own power.

The Churchman, a High-Church organ, a news-

but, most of all, a fundamental change very detrimental to their own power.

The Churchman, a High-Church organ, a newspaper which sometimes speaks alightingly about Church and State connection, but has lately taken stronger ground on the subject, says:—

It is now evident that Ireland is the chosen field on which the battle of the connection of the Church with the State in these realms will be fought and decided. Defeated in Ireland, we shall try in vain to regain the power lost when the contest resches our own shores. Principles will have been established with our own consent for the Irish Church which we shall then be forced in turn to apply to the Church in England also. It is evident, therefore, that this question is one of primary and pressing importance. The issuing of a Royal Commission affords time and opportunity for us to consider its true bearings. Let us then be careful to examine the facts of the case for ourselves, and no longer be content to be ignorant on a matter on which it now behaves every Churchman to form without delay a firm, decided, and well-informed opinion. Before long we shall be called to act for ourselves in this matter, and to set in ignorance is for the most part to act in error.

No attempt (remarks the John Bull) was made in

to set in ignorance is for the most part to set in error.

No attempt (remarks the John Bull) was made in the subsequent portion of the debate to answer the arguments adduced by Lord Cairns, but by far the most remarkable speech that followed was that of the Duke of Argyle. It clearly shows the tendency of the policy of the political party of which he is a distinguished member. Nominally the Irish Church is at present the object of attack, in reality all Church property, both in England and Ireland, is endangered by the position the Liberal party are now taking up. The future of the Church as connected with the State both in England and Ireland depends on the principles on which it is finally settled. A royal commission may afford materials for arriving at the just settlement of the Irish Church difficulty, but the speech of the Duke of Argyll warns us that the adjustment of the Church question in Ireland will be but the beginning of agitation respecting the still greater question of Church property in England also.

The Watchman (Weslevan), after describing the

The Watchman (Wesleyan), after describing the debate in the House of Lords, remarks that it is a matter for anxious consideration that for the endowment and establishment of Popery in Ireland, and the correspondent advance of its splendour and influence in England, not a few of our Liberal statesmen in Parliament, and our presumably Protestant writers in the public journals, are confident that the time and opportunity are at hand.

We have they are wrong and rather believe with the

We hope they are wrong, and rather believe, with the Duke of Argyll, that "unpaid, uncestablished, and free Churches, are the future of the world," as they are the present of nearly all the colonies of Great Britain, and the States of Federal America. But as there appears some real danger that Popery in Ireland may be endowed as an experiment of what might be attempted afterwards on a grander scale, it is not being too timid to be apprehensive of it, nor too soon to stand prepared.

The Inquirer (Unitarian) speaks of Earl Russell's proposal as utterly inadequate to meet present emergencies. The idea of religious equality has so strongly seized the public mind that any Parliamentary compromise of it would be denounced as a national calamity and a gross injustice. The idea of secularising the Irish Church property, and applying it to education and other secular objects, not only finds acceptance amongst advanced Reformers, but daily gains adherents, and every fresh debate brings it more prominently into notice. The views propounded by the Duke of Argyll lead to the principle of Voluntaryism pure and simple, and bring into question the whole historical policy of allaying religion with the State making it a tool of the secular question the whole historical policy of allaying religion with the State, making it a tool of the secular power, and supporting it by force. No one can doubt the greatness of the controversy that impends. Ireland is the first battle-field, but the policy that is to triumph in the coming agitation must have a wider significance, and it is important that the public mind should be prepared.

All the other Nonconformist journals, we need hardly say, strongly condemn Earl Russell's scheme. The English Independent regards such discussions as have taken place in the House of Lords as only serving to hasten the time when not only the indefensible Irish grievance shall be remedied, but the conjunction at once percetic and invitating between conjunction, at once narcotic and irritating, between the State ard its other spouses, shall be finally closed by a judicial separation. The Freeman thinks that by a judicial separation. The Freeman thinks that in due time the House of Lords will comprehend the lesson that Irish Church Establishments, and all Establishments, are the Churches of the past, not of the future. The lesson to Liberationists is—work and be patient; your day is dawning. The Christian World is amazed "that the simple duty of putting an end to the crying injustice of the present Irish Church cannot be performed, but that, instead, the impracti-cable and perilous enterprise of endowing Romanism should be undertaken. Such an enterprise is in opposition to all the grand currents of tendency in

our age, and fatal will be the policy of undertaking

The Manchester Examiner thus concludes an article on the subject :-

The Manchester Examiner thus concludes an article on the subject:—

In the consideration of this question it is only fair to refer to the language of the Roman Catholic prelates as a guide to what they think just, fitting, and proper, and as a rule enabling us to judge when we may arrive at a peaceful settlement. Dr. Cullen, as the head of the Papal hierarchy in Irsland, asks if his co-religionists "can reconcile themselves to the existence of an Establishment which proclaims the Bible, and nothing but the Bible, as the rule of faith, and grants to every one the right of thinking and acting as he wishes in religious matters"? Now, this is plain language. It is war to the knife against the right of private judgment, and as a declaration of undying hostility to a "free Church" we must so regard it. Bishop Moriarty claims the ecolesiastical property of Ireland for what he calls the Catholic Church, but, says he, "we have no power to alienate it, or to demand its secularisation, unless with the sanction of the Pope, who is, by Christ's appointment, the supreme ruler of our great spiritual commonwealth." This declaration is also unmistakeable, and if these persons speak for the Roman Catholics of the kingdom, we know precisely what they are aiming at. The first proclaims an undying animosity to the religion which makes the Bible the only rule of faith, the other asserts for the Pope the right "to tithe and toll" on the free soil of the United Kingdom. Probably these are the sentiments of the Roman Catholic hierarchy—at least, of the Ultramontane pertion of that religious corporation—and ce tain we are that they cannot but be distasteful to Englishmen, as well as, we should hope, to the great bulk of Irishmen. It is useful to make them known, because they will at once knock on the head the proposition for the partial endowment of the Romish Church in Ireland. It is neither policy nor justice to multiply ecclesiastical establishments, which in themselves are great sources of mischlef. There is only one plain course be

The Norfolk News, after discussing the various chemes put forward in the House of Lords, says :-

schemes put forward in the House of Lords, says:—
We warn the Whigs now that they are "off again," that there is "a rock ahead" this time, as there has been before. The people will not have their indiscriminate end, wment scheme. It is bad in policy, false in princeple. We warn them that the only possible solution of the Irish Church question is the total abolition of the Irish Establishment, and the equal dependence of all denominations on the free will of the Irish people. Whigs are so prone to calculate consequences. Let them prepare themselves to do what is right, and take all consequences. The Establishment of Ireland is admitted to be an injustice. Then away with it. Ah, but there is the English Establishment that will be in danger if the Irish Church goes. If the English Establishment is so bound up with injustice that it can only be kept up by the continuance of the Irish moustrosity, then the foundations of the English Establishment must be rotten likewise, and they must both go. There is no answer to this argument. If the Whigs are too slow to seize the opportunity, another "job" will be ready for Mr. Disraeli by the time he has disentangled himself from Reform.

The Aberdeen Free Press says :-

We are indeed arrived at a crisis, the gravity of which it becomes every sound Protestant to realise. The question is not only fairly raised in Ireland, but it is rising fast in England (if not also in Scotland too).—Shall we endow all religious bodies and opinions, or none? This is to be the great coming conflict, and we rejoice to find the Duke of Argyle thus clearly pointing to the side on which the best members of the Established Churches will elect to range themselves.

(From the Sheffield Independent.)

(From the Sheffield Independent.)

There is but one satisfactory way to settle the question of the Irish Church, and that is to disendow it. Lord Derby says the India has pronounced against Voluntaryism, and with such a squeezable politician as we now have at the head of affairs, we do not wonder at that, for nothing can be too much for any bold claimant to hope for. But then, there are people in this country who have a good deal to say about the matter, and if the question be put whether we are to endow the Romish Church in Ireland or disendow the Protestant Church, we have little doubt that the majority of Englishmen will adopt the latter alternative. For, whatever Earl Russell may have done, and Earl Derby may do, plain men have not come to the conclusion that truth and error are just alike, and therefore both should be endowed. They will rather say, if they are to be treated in the same way, let it be by throwing both upon their own resources, for then truth may be trusted to get the better in the fight. We do not believe, then, that the settlement of this vexed question has been at all promoted by Earl Russell's conversion from a sound to an unsound principle. Nor can we anticipate from the proposed commission of inquiry any greater result than will come from the commission on Ritualism, which is a mere attempt to adjourn the discussion. adjourn the discussion.

(From the Suffolk Chronicle.)

'In one respect the debate was not satisfactory. To our thinking, nothing but the abolition of the Church as a State institution will meet the case; but Earl Russell and Earl Kimberley favour a "fair" division of the revenues of the Church between the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergy. We don't like the expedient. And it is no great argument in its favour to say that abolition would establish a precedent which would be turned to account by English Dissenters. As to this, it might be asked, whether on the other hand, there would not be as good reason to anticipate a claim for the endowment of the

Ostholic Church in England? The Legislature is bound to adjust affairs upon the merits of the case, irrespective of any extraneous effect that adjustment may have upon another part of the same system. It is to be noted that the Roman Catholics ask for no endowment, but for the abatement of an obnoxious supremacy and the introduction of religious equality. The Duke of Argyll hit the mark when he said "Free, unpaid, and disestablished churches are the future of the world." To compromise the question as proposed by Earl Russell would be almost as bad as compounding a felony by dividing the proceeds between the thief and the witnesses for the prosecution;—it would lay Catholics open to the imputation of making a market of a national grievance, of bartering their conscience for filthy lucre, whilst Protestants would be open to the taunt of conniving with error for the sake of gain. If there be any vitality in the Irish Church, it can get on better without State aid than with it. If there be no vitality in it, give it the figtree remedy, for why cumbereth it the ground?

(From the Leicester Chronicle.)

(From the Leicester Chronicle.)

(From the Leiesster Chroniels.)

Next session!—plenty of work is being cut out for the last meeting of our moribund Parliament. There is the Ritual Commission to propound changes in the Rubric which is to satisfy all parties; and now we are to have an Irish Church Commission, to cook a report which will preserve "the greatest scandal in Christendom." Our statesmen of all parties are terribly afraid of this question, and exceedingly anxious to get it settled somehow before a Reformed Parliament takes it effectually in hand. Nothing could be more unworthy of Earl Russell than his proposal of indiscriminate endowment, which he last year denounced as adapted to be the fruitful source of discord and confusion. His lordship seems to be blind to the signs of the times. So experienced a statesman ought to know that the English people will never consent to endow Romanism, and that he is only aggravating the ills of Ireland by suggesting an impossible remedy.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

THE YOUNG MEN'S MOVEMENT.—The London Young Men's Committee have already prepared a plan of operations for next season, and although it would be premature to enter into particulars, we may state that it is proposed to hold a series of district conferences, somewhat similar to those held at Radley's Hotal; as well as to arrange for some lectures which will be available for the young men of the metropolis generally. It is also hoped that the systematic distribution of the Society's publications may be provided for, and that the various young men's societies existing in connection with the Dissenting congregations of London, and also other bodies of the like kind, may be induced to include the State-Church question in their written programme of topics for discussion. We are glad to have received communications from Bradford and Wolverhampton, expressing a desire for the initiation of a young men's movement in those towns, and as it is the wish of the executive committee to further all such movements, we shall be glad to hear from others on the subject.—Liberator.

The Wellshams.—One of the Society's agents writes:—"During the last five weeks I have called upon a good many Wesleyan ministers, and have been much gratified with the conversations I have had with them. All, without exception, expressed themselves as favourable to the principles and objects of the Society; and it is evident that a great change has taken place in the views of the Wesleyan Methodist travelling preachers."

THE CHURCH-RATE VICTIM IN WHITE-

CROSS-STREET PRISON CROSS-STREET PRISON.

At the annual meeting of the Suffolk Benevolent Society at Stowmarket on the 21st of June, the case of Mr. Grant was prominently referred to. The dinner was presided over by Oliver Prentice, Esq. In responding to the toast "Civil and religious liberty all over the world," Mr Charles Childs, of Bungay—we quote the report of the Suffolk Mercury—aid that even in these quiet times, when the power of the oppressor had been pretty nigh broken, and there was but little to complain of, there was still need that men should be vigilant in guarding against there was but little to complain of, there was still need that men should be vigilant in guarding against a resurrection of those evils which scourged society in past days. There was reason for this vigilance, for those who in the Established Church chose to adorn themselves with vestments, copes, albs, and other trumpery, might be left to themselves, were it not that they and the parties who upheld them were men akin to those who oppressed their neighbours, and endeavoured to bind down those around them to their own way of thinking, and were men who not only claimed to be right, but claimed the right to make others think with them. (Applause.) So that even in these enlightened days it was not true that they had nothing to grapple against. Most of those present would know that his father chose to demur to the payment of a Church-rate, and that he was then committed to the Ipswich Gaol. All that sort of thing, however, he had thought to have gone by, and he had believed that it had now become impossible to exercise such oppression. They would judge, then, that he was utterly amased to find that a resident in this county was actually suffering imprisonment, and had been week after week and month after month, because he refused to pay the claims of the Church. (Hear, hear.) It was disgraceful to the age, and incompatible with its spirit, and were it not a fact, he should have considered that it could not have been true. (Hear.) He doubted whether a dozen Dissenters should come together without recording their opinion upon this matter, and those

present he certainly held to be bound to prepare a petition, praying that the abomination and the possibility of its recurrence should be removed. (Applause.) The House of Commons had, over and over again, declared that imprisonment for non-payment of Church-rates ought not to take place. (Hear, hear.) Let those who had put Mr. Grant in prison take him out, and then there would be a duty devolving upon Nonconformists, and all other sympathisers with him, for it would not do that he should bear all, inasmuch as, on good testimony, he was a good, virtuous, honourable, and upright man, whom it was a credit to act with and for. (Hear, hear.) A duty would devolve upon them to aid in recompensing that man, and he would move that the chairman be requested to forward a petition on behalf of that meeting, praying that Mr. Grant should be liberated, and that no man should hereafter be imprisoned for that—not offence—but great virtue. (Applause.)

Mr. Lankbetzh Webs said in all his experience he had never before made a speech on Church-rates, but he would state an incident which had occurred that morning, showing which way the wind was blowing. He met in Stowmarket a centleman with a turned-

had never before made a speech on Church-rates, but he would state an incident which had occurred that morning, showing which way the wind was blowing. He met in Stowmarket a gentleman with a turned-up wide-awake hat, and who turned out to be a thorough strict Churchman. He got into conversation with him, and they ultimately found themselves in the chapel, where his companion said, "What a scandalous shame it is that Church-rates should be continued," and then proceeded to ask advice as to a parish on the other side of Bury, in which he lived, which was a large parish, and had in it a clergyman who was a good man, but was without feeling and sympathy with his parishioners. The Churchman said, "I hate these Church-rates, and I want to get a large public-house and open it free for worship." He advised him to do so, and this was an instance afforded that day by a gentleman whose name, if he gave it, would not a little surprise them, of the wide-spread feeling against Church-rates. (Hear, hear.) They ought to use their influence, not in resistance to Church-rates whilst they were in accordance with law, but to get rid of such an obnoxious tax as speedily as possible.

Mr. Grinwade said that a mistake was very pre-

speedily as possible.

Mr. Grimwadd said that a mistake was very prevalent with reference to Church-rates. It was as much the law of the land for him to vote in vestry to put down Church-rates as it was the law for him to vote for them. (Hear, hear.) He was perfectly in favour of abolishing them. In his parish Church-rates had been abolished many years. When a man did not attend, however, a summons to meet in vestry and the rate was made in his absence, he was bound to pay it, but some made the mistake of assuming that they were opposing the law when they voted against Church-rates. (Hear, hear.) He could sympathise with all that had been said. In one parish, the other side of Bury, those who acted in connection with the County Union were barred the parish in every possible way. If any of their agents went to preach there and any of the tenants sanctioned it, they were ejected. With reference to the resolution respecting Mr. Grant, he would gladly second it, endorsing all that Mr. Childs had said of him. He had done business with Mr. Grant for many years, and his character was such that it became them to do as proposed, and at no distant day another duty would devolve upon them. (Applause.)

Mr. C. Childs said that thirty years ago it became his duty to make himself acquainted with the law of Church-rates, and he would state that Church-rates were a purely voluntary gift on the parish to render. It was within the will of the parishioners whether they would grant it or not, and no ecclesiastical authority could inflict a penalty if it were withheld. It was the duty, however, of every Dissenter to prevent a rate being made, and if every Dissenter would do his duty, they would be enabled effectually to put an end to the rate. Dissenters had more than a legal right, they had a solemn duty, to perform in resisting Church-rate than they should no more pay a Church-rate than they should no more pay a Church-rate than they should bow down to a graven image. (Applause.)

Mr. Buxxxxx, solicitor, of Ipswich, said he did n Mr. GRIMWADE said that a mistake was very pre-

Church-rate than they should bow down to a graven image. (Applause.)

Mr. Birkett, solicitor, of Ipswich, said he did not agree with the position laid down by Mr. Childs as to the payment of Church-rates. He stedfastly believed that the imposition for the maintenance of religion was contrary to the spirit of the New Testament. (Hear, hear.) All pecuniary contributions ment. (Hear, hear.) All pecuniary contributions were to be perfectly voluntary. Up to that point they agreed, but at that point they should diverge. Property was a political creation; we were dependent on the State for the creation of it. The State, which created the right to property, had the right to enact any regulation with regard to that property. If it said, "You shall give me money" for anything—he went much further than Church-rates—even if it were for the practice of idolatry, he should feel that he was bound to pay it. ("Oh, oh," and laughter, and general manifestations of surprise.) The State had only to say, "We enact a law that a certain sum shall be paid to the public treasury," and he had to pay it. It was not for him to inquire where it should go, to what it should be applied; the responsibility rested on the Parliament which enacted the law.

The Rev. Mr. Reeve: I must defer to a lawyer's

The Rev. Mr. REEVE: I must defer to a lawyer's opinion of the law, but as a question of right I differ. (Hear, hear.) I can understand that if money is to be gathered by the State for the general purposes of the State I have no business to withhold it, but with respect to the demanding from me of a sum of money for a specified religious object to which I conscientiously object, I cannot see that the State has any right to have power over me in such a matter.

(Applause.)
Mr. Manning Prentice would not refer to the question of Church-rates, as he considered that Mr.

Birkett had answered himself when he had declared himself bound to contribute, if called upon by the State, to support idolatry. Mr. Childs had referred to Mr. Grant, and he would read a letter from Mr. Larner, forwarded to him, which would correct any impressions that might be formed as to Mr. Grant's character. [Mr. Prentice then read the letter, which stated that, before the persecution which had ruined him, Mr. Grant was in possession of a large sum beyond his liabilities, and spoke in the highest possible terms of Mr. Grant's character.] After receiving this letter, for which he felt obliged, he went to Whitecross-street Prison, and found Mr. Grant to be very intelligent, very cheerful, and ready to suffer still in his person that his principles might prevail. He was visited by his wife before he (Mr. Prentice) left the prison, and on talking with her, he found that she was prepared to suffer the deprivation of her husband's society for the same good purpose, that she had sympathised with him throughout, having, as she told him, in reference to the rate, been the first to say, "Let us net pay it." Upon his asking whether there was any kind of service he could render, the reply was, "We don't desire you to do anything for us; all we want is for you to make use of us, so that no settlement should be entered upon, and no compromise made, by which in small rural parishes any man shall be able to oppress his neighbours. (Applause.) He would propose to the meeting that a committee should be appointed to confirm the correctness of Mr. Larner's statement, so that when Mr. Grant left the prison they might all feel confidence in any proposition that might be made to remunerate him in some measure for his losses. (Applause.) He should like them to be enabled to see what the real state of the case was with Mr. Grant, and a committee would be able to make the necessary inquiries. (Hear, hear.) It was the duty of Nonconformists to aid these who Birkett had answered himself when he had declared case was with Mr. Grant, and a committee would be able to make the necessary inquiries. (Hear, hear.) It was the duty of Nonconformists to aid those who stood by their principles, and as Mr. Grant had suffered, and they had not, they ought to bear him harmless through his trouble. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Childs seconded the resolution. Let them know that Mr. Grant went into the matter with know that Mr. Grant went into the matter with apparent conscientiousness, and whether the treatment of him had been oppressive, let them not believe that the voice of any man was of no value. He believed that the voice of any man lifted conscientiously against oppression was almost omnipotent, for most of our liberties had been won by men who fought singly in the strife. (Applause.)

The Chairman said he had known Mr. Grant for many years as a high-minded, high-principled man, with whom, during the business he had had with him for years, he had had communication enabling him to judge of his character. Was it their wish that a petition should be forwarded as proposed?

The resolution was then carried, and a committee was also appointed to investigate the facts relating to Mr. Grant's resistance of the imposition of the Kettleburgh Church-rate.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE CONFERENCE AT AMSTERDAM.

Last antumn there was to have been a conference of Christian brethren of all Evangelical churches and all nations at Amsterdam. But it was postponed in consequence of war and cholera. It will be held this summer in that city from August 18th to 28th. In a circular from the British branch of the Evangelical Alliance which has been sent to us, it is stated—

Alliance which has been sent to us, it is stated—

"The programme which we enclose exhibits a series of subjects for public discussion of the highest importance, and all of them opportune to the circumstances of the present times. Eminent Christians from America, France, Germany, Switzerland, and the Scandinavian kingdoms, as well as from the United Kingdom, have promised their attendance, and our Dutch brethren are engaged with diligent and anxious care in preparing a hospitable reception to all evangelical Christians who intend being present at the conference.

"The committee of the British organisation of the Ryangelical Alliance entertain the hope that large numbers of their countrymen will, as on former occasions, avail themselves of this opportunity to meet their fellow Christians of different nations, and especially remembering the associations, both historical and religious, which unite Great Britain to Holland, show their warm appreciation of the kindness of their Dutch friends."

An influential local committee has been formed at Amsterdam to provide hospitality to the foreigners

An influential local committee has been formed at Amsterdam to provide hospitality to the foreigners during the conference. The building where the meeting will be held contains an elegant hall, capable of accommodating 1,300 or 1.400 persons; besides which, there are various large rooms, in which the evening meetings will be held. It is surrounded by splendid grounds, which, after the evening meetings, will be illuminated. Connected with the hall is a commodious winter garden, where it is proposed that every day the members of the conference should dine together. Among the many continental brethren who have signified their intention to attend the conference are M. Guisot, Pasteurs Dr. Grandpierre, G. Monod, G. Fisch, E. de Pressensé, E. Bersier, Professor R. de St. Hilaire, E. de Laboulaye, Dr. Merle d'Aubiené Professor Ti-sot, Professor Godet, Pasteur Bovet, M. A. Naville, M. v. Bethmanu Hollweg, Dr. Hoffman, Dr. Krummascher, Dr. Wichern, Profe sor Lange, Professor Messner, Professor Tholuck, Count C. Bernstorff, Dr. Revel, M. Mazzarella. A numerous deputation is expected from the American branch of the Evangelical Alliance, which was formed at New York, May 11, 1866. Among others who will occupy the pulpits of Amsterdam during the conference, we may mention the Revs. Dr. Krummacher and Dr. Kogel, of Berlin; Pasteurs Grand, i-rre, G. Monod, and E. Bersier, of Paris; Revs. C. H. Spurgeon, Dr. Guthrie, and others. Amongst the questions to be discussed are the following:—"Christianity and its actual condition in various countries;" "The evangelical ministry and preaching in relation to modern criticism," "Christianity and nationalities." Under the general heading, "Christianity and human misery," will be considered "The

Gospel and the masses," "Home missions, ragged schools, and refuses." "Christian philanthropy and popular literature." "Sunday observance," "Tomperance societies," "Young men's Christian societies," "The work of deaconesses," "Christian literature and its diffusion." "Systematic beneficence," "The social evil," "Christian philanthropy in prison," "The Gospel among soldiers in time of peace and war." On Sunday, August 25, there will be a united celebration of the Lord's Supper. On the following day will be considered questions connected with evangelical missions and civili-ation. Tuesday, August 27. will be the closing meeting of the conference. On Wednesday, August 28, there will be a great missionary meeting in the castle and grounds of Baron Willing van Breenenbock, which in former years has been attended by from 10,000 to 12,000 Christians from all parts of Holland.

THE RITUAL QUESTION.

On Thursday afternoon a very crowded public meeting was held in St. James's Hall, Mr. J. C. Colquhoun in the chair, to protest against the spread of Ritualistic practices in the Church, and in support of Lord Shaftesbury's bill.

The CHAIRMAN referred to two incidents which had occurred since last he addressed a public meeting : one, the introduction of Lord Shaftesbury's bill, about which, as it would be spoken to by Dr. M'Neile, he would not say a word; the other was the appointment of the Ritual Commission. The composition of that commission was carious, but knowing Mr. Walpole well as an honourable and impartial man, he was certain it was not Mr. Walpole's composition. Moreover, he was not are it was not composed by a politician or a statesman. (Hear.) He said it then advisedly, that the commission had been composed under the advice and by the subtle art of an ecclesiastic, and not by a statesman or politician, and that to the Church of this country it was the most offensive act that this or any other Government had committed. He condemned the appointment of the Bishop of Oxford—the ecclesiastical authority and adviser he alluded to—as a member of the commission. The Bishop of Oxford had in the House of Lords denied being an extreme had in the House of Lords denied being an extreme man, or that he had any part in the present innovations; but against this, he (the chairman) referred to the bishop's acts—his support of the scheols at Hurstpierpoint and Shoreham, from which the countenance of the Bishop of Rochester had been withdrawn, his advocacy of Protestant sisterhoods, that excrescence of modern times, and his encouragement of the various Ritualistic innovations, as Confession, the change of the elements of the Lord's Supper, and discouragement of the old evangelical practices of the Reformed Protestant Church, and especially his recent charge, in which he insinuated practices of the Reformed Protestant Church, and especially his recent charge, in which he insinuated the change of the elements in the Lord's Supper, contrary to the doctrine of Hooker, whose disciple he professed himself to be, but who repudiated the idea of the actual presence of the body and blood of Christ in the elements. There was nothing more obnoxious or offensive to the faithful laity than the introduction of unauthorized prestices, and, remindintroduction of unauthorised practices, and, remind-ing that laity of their influence, he called upon them to exercise it as the only means of preserving the blessings of that Church of which they were members to the people of this country.

Mr. Elior moved the first resolution:—

That this meeting views with alarm the persevering endeavours of the Ritualistic party within the Church of England to assimilate her services to those of the Church to Rome; and appeals to the lay members of the Church to use the re-ources and influences which they may possess to put a stop to all Ritualistic practices which are opposed to the spirit and principles of the Reformation.

He observed that the object of the Ritualists was to subvert the principles of the Reformed Church and to bring the nation back to Rome.

Sir H. EDWARDES seconded the resolution, regretting that on his return from India, where Hindoo superstition and caste were dying out, he found England relapsing into idolatry and Popish superstition—whole congregations worshipping stone images, worshipping wax candles and brass candlesticks, seeking to conciliate the Deity with offerings of flowers and incense, and setting more value on stole and chasuble than on the simple Word of God. Depend upon it, a Ritualistic could never be a missionary Church, and could never war successfully with idolatry. With Ritualism the Reformed Church It had been said, If the Ritualists go out of the Church, the Church cannot be saved. But if it was a question of who should go out, who should it be? Voice: Dr. Pusey.) Those who adhered to the Thirty-nine Articles, or those who denied and repudiated them, although they had sworn to uphold them? The people of this country abominated Popery, and although it was possible and probable that Ritualism might drive them into Puritanism, it would never drive them into Popery. (Cheers.) He advised the laity to depend upon their own influence and exertions to put a stop to these practices, and not to depend upon the Commission or upon Convo-cation, which did not represent the clergy, much less the great body of the members of the Established Church. The question was one for every individual, for every parish vestry, and for every hustings at the forthcoming general election.

Canon M'NEILE, in an argumentative and eloquent address, in which he pointed out the systematic suppression of certain passages of Scripture, and the bringing prominently forward others, by the Romanists and the Ritualists to give a Scriptural authority to their practices and idolatries, moved the

That this meeting, cordially approving of the Clerical Vest-ments Bill introduced by the Right Hon, the Earl of Shaftes-

bury into the House of Lords, pledges itself to use every means within its power to ensure the success of a measure at once so simple and effective, and resolves that a petition in support of this bill be now signed by the chairman on behalf of this meeting.

This was seconded by Mr. T. CHAMBERS, M.P., and carried.

On the motion of Dr. Cowan, seconded by Mr. R. BAXTER, M.P., the following resolution was also

That the cordial thanks of this meeting are due and are hereby given to the Right Hon, the Earl of Shaftesbury for the valuable services rendered to the Church by the introduc-tion of the Clerical Vestments Bill.

The usual acknowledgments to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

THE APPROACHING EVENT IN ROME. (From the Spectator.)

THE APPROACHING EVENT IN ROME.

(From the Spectator.)

It is more than probable, it is almost certain, that one of the strangest scenes of an age fertile in strange scenes is about to transact itself in Rome. We are informed on good authority, which cannot on such a point be mistaken, that Reuter's unnoticed telegram of the 26th inst. is true—that the Papacy, in its despair, has resolved to use its last resources, to wield once more the weapon which for three hundred years Popes have dreaded to unsheathe, lest it should be turned against themselves, to summon once more the body which even the Ultramontanes hold to be greater than the Popes, the mystic depositary of inspiration, the Soversign Parliament of the Universal Church. Unless the Pope is daunted at the eleventh hour by the remonstrances of the few men around him who still retain their secular sense, or the princes of this world interfere, or the instinct of danger which always protects Catholicism warn the governing committee of the Society of Jesus—the gathering of bishops, patriarchs, and archimandrites now assembling in Rome, from the East and the West—a gathering which already represents all the Christian nations of the world, which has flocked up from the newest as from the oldest lands, from Ohio and Florida as from Lebanon and Armenia—is to be changed into an (keumenical Council of Trent. An appeal is to be made to the one power before which even liberal Catholics bow, the one authority to which belief is due, on the Catholic theory, as well as obsdience. The plan, a rooted one with the Society of Jesus for the past thirty years, has been very carefully laid. Needless to say that the Popes and the Society would equally dread a true council, a representative assembly. of Christendom, possessed Council—might not the potent instrument be employed without danger of its asserting an independent volten, be so constructed as to represent the Vation instead of Christendom? The Bociety think it can, and Archbishop Manning also thinks its, and so does Card It is more than probable, it is almost certain, that one that the fervency of their zeal would bear much more than this,—the spell of Rome began to fall upon them, and at last the great idea was broached that the time had arrived for changing the republic into a monarchy by formally declaring as a dogma of the Faith the per-sonal infallibility of the Pope, thus investing the occupant of the Chair with the full power of a General Conneil to which there is a tall account of the control occupant of the Chair with the full power of a General Council, to which there is, at all events, no theoretic limit, to proclaim dogmas, to promulgate rituals, alter disci. Ine,—in short, do everything which by possibility can be done by the Universal Church. All laws are to shrink before that supreme will, and trifles such as, for example, the summary unfrocking of Cardinal Andrea, which is at present beyond the Pope's power, will be as easy as writing a despatch. The whole of that mass of decrees, statutes, traditions, and customs by which the inordinate power of the central Bishop is at present regulated and moderated, will be at once deprived of authority, save such as they may derive from the forbearance or the wisdom of the ruling Pontiff. It would even be possible to him to alter the form of succession to his own primacy; and no concordat, form of succession to his own primacy; and no concordat, unless supported by temporal power, could any longer be of force. It is useless, however, to multiply further be of force. It is useless, however, to multiply further illustrations. It suffices that from the instant the decree is passed, the breath of a single mouth becomes the supreme law of the Church, that an individual replaces the mystic corporation, and that the faith of the half of Christendom becomes dependent on a personal will. The mass of Protestants, we believe, think it is so now, but they are in error, the power of the Pope ever

belief, and, indeed, over action, being more strictly limited than they are accustomed to suppose. He has, indeed, no power of establishing dogma, and exosediusly little of varying or suspeading the essential ordinances of discipline,—could not, for example, limit, onlarge, or even closely define the sacerdotal power of absolving sinners. He and his Congregation together could, but only by interpretations, glosses, and explanations, not by mere decree. The Catholic world, at all events, will feel the full importance of the change, and the single question is, will the decree in its full plentitude be passed? We cannot bring ourselves to believe it. That the ruling Powers in the Vatican intend if they can to pass it, is beyond doubt, but there are able men even in Rome, men who know the world which does not confess to them, men bred up in an atmosphere which is not that of Rome, genuine English Catholics, German prelates who understand Döllinger, Frenchmen who are not free from the "taint" of Gallicanism, and they are murmuring almost andibly, whispering that it will be wise to pauce, suggesting a thought which weighs heavily in the Pope's own mind. Can he trust the Council? Once assembled, the Council is all-powerful, its members must be free to speak, and who knows what will be said, or how infectious eloquence may prove? Even bishops have grievances, the Society of Jesus is not loved, and the tremendous machine once set in motion may accomplish far more than its authors intended. Is there not danger that the dogma may in the end be rejected, to the said weakening of anthority? or that the Council my addriders which, by explaining, will restrict it, or that the socular prince, alarmed at such absolutism, may intervene with the arm of fisch? Napoleon does not love Ultramontanism, or Isaly, or any secular prince, when presented in this undisquised form. Even the bishops see danger in it for themselves, think that it changes the eccleviastical Republic into too complete a Constitution of the very constitution of t

We regret to hear that the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of the Scotch Church, Regent-square, is seriously ill. The Church News regrets to learn that it has been found necessary to dismiss thirty students of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury. The Rev. Henry Christopherson, late pastor of New College, Changel though never we half

The Rev. Henry Christopherson, late pastor of New College Chapel, though never, we believe, officially connected with the college itself, was, as we have already stated, ordained a deacon by the Bishop of London. He has now been licensed by the Bishop to the curacy of St. Clement's, Lancaster-road-west, Notting-hill, on the nomination of the Rev. A. D. Robinson.

The East Trignmouth Ritual Case was before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on Saturday. It was simply to hear sundry objections on the part of the Rev. T. B. Simpson. Their lord-ships decided that the objection taken was groundless and made for the purpose of delay. Appeal dismissed with costs. The case will be remitted to the Arches Court, and proceed to hearing on the several points raised. points raised.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL-BUILDING .- Last year a few WESLEYAN CHAPEL-BUILDING.—Last year a low rich men subscribed 15,000l. to the Wesleyan Methodist Metropolitan Chapel-building Society, making the whole income 40,000l.; this year Mr. Sheriff Lycett has headed a new subscription-list with the noble gift of 6,000l., the whole of this one M'Arthur have added 3,000l., the whole of this one list experience to 17,000l. The Sheriff offers headed. list amounting to 17,000l. The Sheriff offers, besides, 500l. each to ten new chapels, payable on their individual completion. The Rev. W. Arthur, this year's president, gives 1,000l., and seven other gentlemen 500l. each.

THE BISHOF OF WINCHESTEE ON RITUALISM.—A very large deputation from parishes in South London waited on the Bishop at Winchester House on Thursday, for the Bishop at winchester House on Thursday, for the purpose of directing his attention to the spread of Ritualistic practices in the Church, and to request him to use his influence in repressing them. The bishop's answer was unequivocally condemnatory of the innovations. He was, he said, deeply sensible that the practices complained of were destroying the that the practices complained of were destroying the confidence of the laity and their loyalty to the Church. They caused not only division, but alienation; they paralysed the progress of Church extension, and threatened the existence of the whole polity of the National Church. He had used, and would continue to use, his influence in repressing the practices complained of, and the prevalence of which he deeply deployed. deeply deplored.

ARCHDEACON DENISON'S NEWSPAPER is On Saturday the last number of the Church and State Review was issued. It states that it and State Review was issued. It states that it has failed on principle, and that it is satisfied, reluctantly and at no small cost, that the cause of Catholicism is now at least bound up with that of

Ritualism—that the Church can rely upon no political party, but must take her stand on truths abandoned equally by all. Henceforward the defunct paper will be "amalgamated" with the organ of the English Church Union. "The present number," it says, "is the last of the Church and State Review. From this day we join our forces with those of the party which, from the first, has seen—what we refused to see—that political considerations must be laid aside, and that not only the truth, but every outward symbolisation of the truth, must needs be upheld under all circumstances and at whatever cost."

Church-rates in Montgomeryshire.—At a recent vestry-meeting held at Llannhaiadr-Dyffryn-Clywd the proposal to pass a Church-rate was strongly and successfully objected to. The feeling of the meeting was almost unanimously in favour of voluntary subscriptions; and it was moved that the necessary expenses be raised by such subscriptions. The motion, however, was overruled—we presume by the chairman, and our correspondent adds that this decision was hailed with cheers by the Church-rate party, who wanted a compulsory rate. Their object, however, was not attained; for it was resolved to raise the wherewithal by collections in the church. The building now needs repairing; and subscriptions are to be asked for to cover the cost, and the principal Dissenters of the neighbourhood have expressed their willingness to courtibute.—Shrausbury Free Press.

Pres.

The large National Association and the large Church.—The Irish National Association have met and passed a resolution which they think particularly required from them, as the question of the Irish Church is gradually ripening to a settlement. They do not conseed from themselves that both in England and Ireland numerous politicians associate with the estinction of the Established Church the idea of dividing its revenues between such of the religious bodies of Ireland as would accept a largess from the State; and there is a "perfect unanimity of opinion" amongst the members of the Association on that subject. "Neither prelate, priest, nor layman, has syer expressed dissent to one of the repeated resolutions in favour of pure voluntaryism." They will abide by "the principle of self-support, as, under the pseuliar direunstances of their position, the best and safest for the Catholic Church, and will oppose any project contemplating the investing of it with any portion of the ecclesiastical state property at present in possession of the Established Church."

Nonconformation and Endowed Schools.—At a meeting of the Stockport Town Council, held on Wednesday, it became necessary to appoint a trustee of the Stockport Grammar and Free School, in the room of Mr. Christopher Travis, who died on the 10th instant. The feeling of the council was that, although the present trustees were Churchmen, there was nothing in the scheme which prevented a Dissenter, if elected by the council of the mistake he chought they were making; for if a Churchman McClure, and seconded by Mr. Alderman John Estringe, two county magistrates. Mr. Bradley warmed the council of the mistake he chough thay were making; for if a Churchman was now proposed, and a Dissenter carried, the latter would be rejected on an appeal to the Charity Commissioners; and that appeal would certainly be carried out. He therefore proposed the name of Mr. Samuel Fernyhough, of Cheadle, a Churchman. The amendment was ecconded by Mr. Carifle; but the original motion was

CATION IN NORTH WALES.—The almost entire EDUCATION IN NORTH WALES.—The almost entire population of the rising village of Colwyn and its vicinity are Nonconformists of various denominations; but, as in other parts of the Principality, they had left the cause of public education in the hands of the Establishment. As a natural consequence, most of their children were either compelled or entired to attend the Established Church on Sunday mornings. The children of those parents who were true to their convictions were subject to a certain true to their convictions were subject to a certain form of persecution. About nine months ago the new incumbent of the place expelled a large number from school for their non-attendance of church service on Sundays, in the very teeth of the fact that Government grant had been received to erect the National School edifice. The blind seal of the incumbent aroused the Dissenters out of their slumbers. At a public meeting it was resolved to start a British school; a temporary schoolroom was taken, and a certificated master engaged. The school at present is in a flourishing condition, the room being crowded to excess. A site for erecting a suitable permanent elifice has been bought for 44%, and the building is to be erected for 130%. The people being poor, the expense of erecting this school will be a heavier tax on them than they are able to meet unaided. Mr. Bolton and other English friends have liberally assisted them, but more help is needed. We are assisted them, but more help is needed. We are requested to state that contributions from any friends who desire to uphold the rights of conscience, will be thankfully received by the treasurer, Edward Morris, Esq., Glyn, Colwyn, Conway.

Palace on Sunday, and to other matters. Instead of doing so, however, he wrote a letter to the Secretary, in which he remarked, that Monday being the latest day for lodging proxies for the meeting, the directors had retained their report (to which the resolutions were appended) until the previous Saturday, when it was too late to ask for proxies, having thus acted contrary to the spirit of the deed of settlement, and to a recommendation of the committee of shareholders. The most remarkable feature of the proceedings was the election of Mr. Thomas Hughes, M.P. for Lambeth, as a director, on the understanding that he would become the chairman of the board. Prior to the hon. gentleman's election, Mr. Puncher, addressing Mr. Hughes personally, said, "I wish to know, sir, whether it is your intention, if you are elected, to use your great influence to throw open the Crystal Palace on Sundays?" To this question, which was put a second time in consequence of the prevailing uproar, Mr. Hughes made no reply, and the directors generally did not appear to approve of such an interrogation. The proceedings of the meeting were, towards the conclusion, noisy and pugnacious.

Lord Kingsdown and the Oxpord Commemora-

meeting were, towards the conclusion, noisy and pugnacious.

Lord Kingsdown and the Oxford Commenceation.—In the list of distinguished persons on whom the honorary degree of D.C.L. was conferred at the Oxford Commemoration on Wednesday last, some persons may have missed a name which was intended to be one of its brightest ornaments. It had been proposed in the council of the University that Lord Kingsdown should be asked to accept the highest honour which the University can bestow. The motion was opposed by Dr. Pusey, but, on a division, was carried by a very large majority, there having been only two dissentients. Dr. Pusey objected to the nomination of Lord Kingsdown on the ground that the judgments for which he had been responsible in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council had given great offence to Churchmen; and he is said to have informed Lord Kingsdown that he should resign his own seat in the council the moment it was publicly announced that a name so obnoxious to himself and some others was to be proposed to Convocation. Lord Kingsdown's health is unfortunately so much impaired that he was unable to endure the fatigue of a journey to Oxford, where, in spite of the objections of Dr. Pusey, we are sure that the name of so impartial and eminent a judge, and of so ripe a scholar, would have been received with acclamation by the members of Convocation, who will regret that a degree was not conferred by which the University would have received at least as much honour as it bestowèd.—Standard.

Church (Estanlishment) Depence.—The only information on this subject which reaches us indicates

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The only information on this subject which reaches us indicates that the upholders of Establishments are getting both demoralised and disheartened. The "Committee of Laymen" is admitted to be defunct; and in his speech in the House of Lords, on the Irish Church, the Bishop of Down begged Lord Derby not to be influenced by the views of the Church Institution. The correspondents of the Church Vess complain bitterly of the English Church Union for its exclusive attention to the vestments question, and its neglect of Parliamentary matters. "I have," says one of them, "just read the annual report of the Church Union with feelings of sincere regret and disappointment. Page after page of it is devoted to the question of vestments, while the momentous changes which are being proposed and carried Wednesday after Wednesday in the House of Commons are almost altogether ignored, neglecting far weightier matters. The crisis is upon us, involving the momentous question of a Church Establishment. But the English Church Union can only discuss clerical garments and altar-cloths. Nero is fiddling while Rome burns." Another writes:—"Surely it behoves those who disagree with the Council that a separation of Church and State is desirable, to band themselves together to oppose such constant aggressions on the Established Church as that for example which is led by Mr. Ewart. Chambles and increase. separation of Church and State is desirable, to band themselves together to oppose such constant aggressions on the Established Church as that for example which is led by Mr. Ewart. Chasubles and incense-pots are no doubt very important in their way, but there are one or two other subjects which demand the attention of that very sleepy body." The John Bull also complains of the Conservative Government for its neglect of the Parliamentary interests of the Church. Of Mr. Coleridge's bill it says:—"The Conservatives had a whip against the bill. But Conservatives had a whip against the bill. But whips are of a very different kind. There are heavy cart-whips, and there are ladies' whips, and between the two many other whips of varying sizes, which, moreover, can be laid on with a heavy or light hand. It is not to be denied that the whip put out by the party on Wednesday was not of a very urgent description. These Chuich questions are voted rather bores by those who pull the strings for the party." scription. These Church questions are voted rather bores by those who pull the strings for the party." Comparing their whip with that of the "Liberation Society," it says:—"It is noteworthy as a sign of the activity and good management of those who have introduced the bill, and who rigorously, and not nominally, applied the whip, that whereas in 1864 the bill was rejected by 56, it was last year carried by 22, while on the present occasion its friends have doubled the majority."—Liberator.

RECENT CONVERSIONS TO ROMANISM .- A COTTEspondent wishes us to notice the fact that within the last three months four English ladies of the highest rank—a duchess, a countess, a dowager-countess, and the wife of a baron—have all been received into the Church. But although the information is per-THE SUNDAY OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—
At the half-yearly meeting of the Crystal Palace, held on Friday last at the London Tavern, Mr. James Girdlestone was to have moved (the learned gentleman having given notice for that purpose) a series of resolutions having reference to the opening of the

movement towards Rome," never was more general than at present, nor the individual gains we make to numbers more satisfactory in every way—not even in the old days when the "coming over" of the band of good men of Littlemore created a panic throughout the ranks of society. The fact is, that now not one, but many phases of Protestantism appear fighting—unconsciously, we grant—the battle for us. The Evangelicals turn many people from their creed, and cause them to seek refuge amongst us; and the Ritualists, although most anxious to keep their followers back from going over the border, help us immensely by accustoming the public eye and the public eye to us; and the Ritualists, although most anxious to keep their followers back from going over the border, help us immensely by accustoming the public eye and the public ear to what fifteen or twenty years ago would have been called rank Popery. Of the many inquirers who come to seek instruction from our priests, more than half are well up in Catholic doctrine, and are indeed three parts Catholics, in all save the name and acknowledging the supremacy of the Holy See. Besides this, there is another thing very much in our favour. There is now hardly a family in the land belonging to the higher, or the higher middle, classes in which one or more Catholics are not to be found. This, of course, makes the path smoother for those In which one or more Catholics are not to be found.

This, of course, makes the path smoother for those who determine to join the Church. But with all this we should be careful not to fall into the error that was committed some years ago, and parade with ostentation the name of every new convert. No good can, but much harm may, come of doing so. The conversion of the four ladies we have noticed above to the doubt will known to their friends and the conversion of the four ladies we have noticed above is, no doubt, well known to their friends, and the public at large can have but little interest in having them paraded for their inspection, although no doubt they will in time coze out through the non-Catholic press. We may remark that of these four converts two belonged to the highest Ritualistic party, one was a moderate Churchwoman, and one an ultra-Evangelical, so that we are gaining recruits from different corps of the opposed army.—Weekly Register, June 22.

Beligious Intelligence.

JUNCTION-ROAD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH .- The opening of this new place of worship was further commemorated on Thursday evening by a tea-meetcommemorated on Thursday evening by a tea-meeting, held in the commodious schoolroom on the basement floor. Upwards of three hundred persons were present. The friends afterwards adjourned to the church, where a public meeting was held, and the numbers were considerably augmented. Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., M.P., was called to the chair, and, after singing and prayer, the chairman, in a short speech, expressed his hearty sympathy with the work being carried on there, and with the pastor (the Rev. W. Roberts), with whom he had long been acquainted, in undertaking the responsibility of an infant cause in that subarban district. He concluded by announcing his intention to contribute 50% towards the building fund. The Rev. Samuel Manning then briefly sketched the circumstances under which the new church had originated, and gave some wise counsel relative to the future. The Rev. Mark Wilks followed in an earnest speech; and C. E. Mudie, Esq., dwelt upon the importance of lay agency and united co-operation in carrying on the work of the church. The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Charles Miall, who referred generally to financial plans and prospects, the Rev. W. Roberts, who expressed himself hopefully in reference to the future of the new church, and by the Revs. J. Corbin and E. White. A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings. On Sunday, the special services in connection with the opening of this new place of worship were brought to a close. ing, held in the commodious schoolroom on the base special services in connection with the opening of this new place of worship were brought to a close. The Rev. J. Stoughton, of Kensington, preached in the morning, founded on the conversion of St. Paul, and in the evening the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Camdendard and in the state of the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Camdendard and in the state of the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Camdendard and the state of the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Camdendard and the state of the Rev. J. C. Harrison, of Camdendard and the Rev. J. C. Harrison and the Rev. town, delivered an impressive sermon. On both occasions there were full congregations. The total amount in donations and collections received or promised towards the building fund during these services has been over 300l., leaving a debt of about 3,000l. still to be dealt with by the congregation.

Lewer Norwood.—The public recognition of the Rev. William Knibb Lea, as pastor of the Lower Norwood Congregational Church, in succession to the late Rev. Benjamin Kent, took place on Tuesday evening, June 18. Dr. Lockhart, medical missionary from China, briefly congratulated the pastor sionary from China, briefly congratulated the pastor and the church on their auspicious connection, and referred, with pleasing recollections, to Mr. Lea's labours at Amoy, to which station he was appointed in 1855. Dr. Mullens, as foreign secretary of the London Missionary Society, mentioned that he was himself a fellow-student of the late Mr. Kent, and, himself a fellow-student of the late Mr. Kent, and, giving Mr. Lea credit for faithfulness, earnestness, zeal, and efficiency as a missionary, stated that the directors regarded him on parting with honour and respect. The new pastor was addressed on the office which he had undertaken by the Rev. Edward White, who claimed a special interest in the occasion, that being, as he said, "the synagogue in which he was brought up." His knowledge of the place embraced a period of five-and-forty years; and, besides Mr. Kent and his several predecessors, he remembered, with peculiar feelings, the ever-venerated C. K. Davies, as the preacher to whom more rated C. K. Davies, as the preacher to whom more than to any other he was indebted for informing his understanding in Divine truth. The address on "Congregational Principles" was delivered by the Rev. Alexander Hannay, Croydon; that to the con-

gregation present by the Rev. Thomas Jones, Bedford Chapel; and the devotions of the assembly were led by the Rev. S. A. Tipple and R. Lewis, neighouring ministers.

SPA-FIELDS CHAPEL.—On Monday evening, June 24, a meting was held at Spa-fields Chapel in reference to a memorial to the Countess of Huntingdon. The Rev. Robert Maguire presided, supported by the Rev. J. B. Figgis, T. Dodd, B. Price; Messrs. Willcocks and Nunn, churchwardens of the parish; W. H. Simms, W. List, Esqs., and others. A section of the proposed obelisk having been temporarily placed in its intended place in front of the chapel, the chairman, accompanied by several friends, declared the movement duly inaugurated. The meeting then adjourned to the chapel, and was addressed by the chairman, the Revs. J. Figgis, M.A., T. Dodd, J. Trotter, B. Price; Messrs. Drayton, List, Simms, and Parker. The treasurer, Mr. Willcooks, announced a subscription list amounting to nearly 300%. In the Leisure Hour, Mr. Timbs gives the following history of Spa-fields Chapel:—

gives the following history of Spa-fields Chapel:—
Upon the site was originally an inn, the "Ducking Pond House." There was built, in 1770, the Pantheon, "a large round building, with a statue of Fame upon the top," in the midst of gardens, with "genteel tearooms," &c. This was a humble imitation of the Pantheon in Oxford-street, but was distinguished by its Sabbath-breaking attraction. The proprietor's wife foresaw that the building would be turned to a different purpose, and so it proved. The Pantheon opened as a chapel in 1777 as "a Bethel," and thus, from "a colonnade of profaneness," became a place for Divine worship; and in 1779 passed into the connexion of the Countess of Huntingdon, and became one of the wealthiest and most influential chapels in the metropolis. Its meetings were attended by the Duke of Kent, father of her present Majesty. Lady Huntingdon resided in the large house adjoining the chapel. Here she died, in her eighty-fourth year, having expended 100,000% in acts of charity. She was interred in a plain coffin, dressed in the gown of white silk which she had worn at the opening of one of her chapels. Spa-fields Chapel was spared by the rioters of 1780, on their being informed that it belonged to the Countess of Huntingdon. "One of the rioters (who was afterwards executed at Newgate) urged his comrades to spare the place, because his mother went there to worship": and his at Newgate) urged his comrades to spare the place, because his mother went there to worship"; and his entreaty prevailed.

GROVE-ROAD CHAPEL, VICTORIA PARK.—On Tuesday, June 25, the new chapel in the Grove-road, victoria Park, was reopened for public worship by the London Baptist Association. The new minister is the Rev. G. D. Evans, who commenced his labours last Sunday. The chapel is situated in the midst of a thickly-populated neighbourhood. Formerly the street in which it was built was known as "Cutthroat lane," and was the resort of the lawless and deprayed. It is now surrounded by respectable houses, most of which are newly built. It is within two minutes' walk of the Victoria Park, and is therefore most conveniently situated. The building is in the Gothic style, and will seat nearly 1,000 persons. On Sunday morning, June 28rd, two sermons were preached to large congregations, by the Revs. G. W. Lewis and D. Katterns. The services on Tuesday commenced at Amelican. vices on Tuesday commenced at twelve, noon, with a sermon by the Rev. W. Brock, the president of the association. The text was Matt. xxiii. 8, "One is your Master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren."

After the service the friends adjourned to a marquee erected on a piece of land contiguous to the chapel, where dinner was provided by the committee of association. There was a large attendance of London ministers, and the neighbouring pastors were well represented. The Rev. W. Brock occupied the chair. The Rev. G. W. Lewis related the history of the chapel and its adverse fortunes, and said that had it not been for the energy and zeal of certain brethren, the building would at present have been in the hands of the Church of England. He expressed his belief that one new chapel every year would be built in such districts as those in which the Grove-road Chapel had been erected. From the papers handed round during the dinner, it appeared that nearly 2001. were subscribed during the morning. The Rev. G. D. Evans, in response to the chairman, expressed his pleasure ssing the entire confidence of the association, and his desire that his ministry would be a blessing to the thousands who lived in the neighbourhood. Mr. Brock, after having referred to the unjust attacks which had been made upon him for his after-dinner speech at the Baptist Union, and expressing his determination to take his stand by every word he then uttered, called upon the Rev. R. Seddon, a Congregational minister who laboured in the neighbourhood, to address the meeting. He (Mr. Brock) would always work heart and soul with the Congregationalists on all points in which they were agreed, but when they came to the question of baptism, he begged leave to differ, and claimed the same right for the honest and conscientions man who different for the honest and conscientious man who differed from him. Mr. Seddon, as a believer in infant baptism, which he held as conscientiously as Mr. Brock did his views on that ordinance, said he admired the president's bold and outspoken utterance of his convictions. But it seemed to him that they had something more to do than to be merely brea their lances about the baptismal question. Considering the awful spiritual destitution in London, he thought every effort ought to be made by all denominations of Christians for building new chapels. In that one parish, if they were to accommodate the men and women who would go to a place of worship if they had one to go to, sixty new chapels of the size of the one they had opened that day would have to be erected. The Rev. J. Hobson, S. R. Pattison, Esq., and Mr. Wright, having spoken, the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon addressed a few encouraging words to the entered on his duties the church and congregation worshipping in Great George-street Chapel. It is scarcely six years since that gentleman was called to the office so long filled by the late Rev. Dr. Raffles. When he spurgeon addressed a few encouraging words to the

newly-elected minister. He was glad to see so many I dependent brethren present on this occasion.

The end-avours of some persons to represent them as the enemies of Christian unity were shameless and absurd. They were not enemies to that unity; but if the members of any denomination—say their Wesleyan friends—took it into their heads to conceive that they friends—took it into their heads to conceive that they is Baptists had no right to exist as an independent body, he should blame their audacity and resent their impudence. (Laughter and loud cheers.) He regarded such talk as they had about their "schism" and needless separation as an insult. Until this question arose, he never dreamed that he would even be accused of uncharitableness. He had worked as heartily as any man with those brethren who diff-red from them respecting believers' baptism, and should continue to do so, but by the grace of God, whatever others might do, he would never amalgamate with them. (Laughter and cheers.) He thought they would get on far better by existing separately, since they could not agree on what they considered to be so important a matter as baptism. If he had at the Union meeting spoken anything which could be construed into an unfriendly expression respecting their Congregational brethren, he would willingly retract it, for he had no intention of doing so. But let them drop such fooling as seeking to absorb them into their denomination.

The Rev. D. Katterns addressed a few words of congratulation to Mr. Evans. Before the evening service, tea was served up in the marquee. The chapel was crowded, many persons standing in the aisles. Mr. Spurgeon preached from the "chancel" steps a sermon from the words, "If any man thirst, let him come unto me and drink." Collections were made at the class of each service. the close of each service.

OVER DARWEN.-The Rev. C. Stovel has resigned the pastorate of the church at Over Darwen, Lanca-

COLERAINE .- The Baptist church, Coleraine, Ireland, has given a most cordial and unanimous invita-tion to the Rev. Percy F. Pearce, late of Lock's-lane Chapel, Frome.

BLACKBURN. — The Rev. A. Foster, M.A., of Rotherham Gollege, has accepted an invitation to the pastorate of the Park Independent Church, Black-

CONGREGATIONAL INSTITUTE, NOTTINGHAM.—The memorial stone of the new Congregational Institute at Nottingham was laid by Mr. Sidebottom, of Manchester, on Wednesday. The building is to be erected near the Forest, on the north side of the town, and the cost will be about 5,000l. It is to accommodate from eighty to one hundred students. An appropriate address was delivered by Mr. Sidebottom, in laying the stone, and speeches were delivered by Mr. Paton, Principal of the College; the Rev. E. Mellor, of Liverpool, Mr. Coote, of St. Ives, &c. The students are to be educated as ministers, evangelists, and town missionaries.

Congregational Church, Bowdon.—On Wedness. CONGREGATIONAL INSTITUTE, NOTTINGHAM .- The

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BOWDON .- On Wedne day evening last week a new adult class-room was opened in connection with the Congregational church, Bowdon. The chair was occupied by Mr. George Wood and amongst those present were the George Wood, and amongst those present were the Rev. H. Griffiths, Mr. Pearson, Mr. G. Wood, jun., the Rev. T. M. Herbert, the Rev. G. S. Weston, the Rev. J. Kightley, Mr. S. Jackson, Mr. Midwood, Mr. Kearley, &c. From the report it appeared that the class for which the room had been built was commenced by Mr. George Wood, jun., with four men as scholars, in October, 1864. Within four months of the date of its commencement there were fifty names enrolled on its books, and the probability of continued growth was so manifest that it was evident an important want had been supplied for which special accommodation and arrangements would have to be provided. Accordingly, it was determined to build a room capable of seating eighty adults. But their calculations of possible numbers had been too limited, for, before the said room had been occupied three months, it became necessary to make another step in advance. Still the class continued to grow, until there was an attendance of 90 or 100, with 130 on the books. After a careful consideration of their position, the teachers resolved that it should not be for want of effort on their part if a room were not provided worthy of the magni-tude of the class and the object for which it was instituted. Accordingly, a room large enough to seat about 250 adults was erected.

BILLINGHURST .- Jubilee services in connection with the Congregational Chapel in this place were celebrated on Wednesday last, and were well attended. The Rev. R. Hamilton, of Brighton, preached in the morning from Col. i. 18. After service a cold collation was provided in a capacious tent; and in the afternoon the Rev. G. M. Murphy. of London, preached from Num. x. 10; after which some 300 partook of tea; at the close of which a public meeting was held in a meadow adjoining the chapel, under the presidency of D. Friend, Esq., of Brighton. Interesting addresses were delivered by the chairman, the preachers of the day, the Revs. W. Knight, J. De Kewer Williams, &c. The Rev. E. James, of Horsham, and the pastor (J. L. Harris) also took part in the services. Liberal collections were made at all the services towards the erection of a new chapel to commemorate the year of jubilee. THE REV. ENOCH MELLOR, M.A.—The Noncon-

THE REV. ENOCH MELLOR, M.A.formists of Liverpool, but more especially the members of the Congregational body, says the Liverpool Mercury, will learn with surprise and regret that the Rev. Enoch Mellor is about to resign the pastoral

were far from being in a prosperous condition. The long-continued and painful illness of the revered doctor, the great difficulty of finding a co-pastor or a successor, and the generally unsettled state of church affairs, had led to many defections. Boldly meeting the difficulties the difficulties enrounding an entrance upon a decaying charge, Mr. Mellor by his attractive powers as a preacher soon brought back prosperity, and Great George-street Chapel is again crowded with a large and sometimes an overflowing congregation. Previous to coming to Liverpool, Mr. Mellor was minister of the Square Congregational Charge at Hallfax of the Square Congregational Church at Halifax. They parted with their minister with great regret; but so warm was the mutual respect, and so cordial the subsequent intercourse, that it may be said the connection was never completely severed. The connection was never completely severed. The church at Halifax being still unsettled, have turned their attention to their old pastor, and on Sunday evening last, at a meeting the largest ever held in connection with the place, it was unanimously resolved to invite Mr. Mellor to resume the pastorate. That invitation Mr. Mellor has felt it his duty to accept, not so much for the generous offers by which it was accompanied as from an assurance that he will, as before, meet with, amongst his old friends, that cordial co-operation and sympathy which in other places are so often withheld. We understand that Mr. Mellor's connection with Great Georgestreet Chapel will not cease before September.

DAVENTRY.—On Tuesday, June 25, recognition services were held in the Independent chapel, Daventry, to celebrate the settlement of the Rev. T. Adams, late of Newtown. On the evening of the 24th, the Rev. Henry Bachelor, of Glasgow, preached a very eloquent sermon from Heb. vi. 5, "The powers of the world to come." The following day about 150 friends sat down to tea in the schoolroom, tastefully decorated for the occasion. In the evening a public meeting was held in the chapel. The Rev. H. Ault, of Kilsby, the senior minister of the neighbourhood, presided, and the undermentioned gentlemen took part in the meeting:—The Rev. T. Rose (Baptist), of Long Buckby, read the Scriptures and offered prayer; the Rev. T. Evans, of Yelvertoft, addressed the meeting on church work; E. A. Briggs, Esq., Daventry, one of the deacons of the church, spoke of the responsibility resting on members and officers of vacant churches; the Rev. H. Bachelor, of Glasgow, a fellow-student of the minister elect, spoke highly of his friend and brother, who would hold hard and fast to the doctrine of the cross; the Rev. T. Adams recited some of his early experience and the manner of his entry to the ministry; the Rev. J. F. Poulter, B.A., of Wellingborough, spoke of ministerial duty; and the Rev. W. J. Bain, of Wellingborough, addressed the meeting on Congregational principles. The attendance was good, and all passed off most satisfactorily.

DEDDINGTON, BANBURY.—On Tuesday, the 18th inst., very interesting services were held in this place in connection with the recognition of the Rev. T. Lord. In the afternoon, after reading and prayer by the Rev. G. St. Clair, of Banbury, the Rev. A. E. Lord, of Hersham, delivered a discourse on church principles. The Rev. H. Nash, of Banbury, asked curtain questions, which were responded to by the pastor, and the venerable Obadiah Parker—who also offered special prayer—and the Rev. J. Bull, of Newport Pagnel, gave an address on Christian work. The company then retired to the National school room, where more than 200 persons from the town and neighbourhood took tea together. In the evening, after Daventry, to celebrate the settlement of the Rev. T.

ing, after the opening prayer by the Rev. A. E. Lord, the Rev. H. A. Nash addressed the assembly on church life. The Rev. G. St. Clair then followed with an address to the unsaved; and Mr. Mace, a Northamptonshire evangelist, very earnestly spoke to the young; and the engagements were concluded by the minister in a few appropriate remarks and the benediction. It is much to be lamented that the people have no chapel of their own; perhaps there is no place where one is more required, while there are few places where there is less ability to meet the

Bradford.—The public recognition of the Rev. J. S. Anderson as the pastor of the church and congregation worshipping at Trinity Chapel, Little Horton-lane, took place on Tuesday evening last. A very large party of friends first partook of tea in the schoolroom attached to the chapel. The room was very tastefully decorated. A public meeting was subsequently held in the chapel, under the presidency of Mr. Wm. Watson. The proceedings were begun with prayer and praise. The chairman then briefly addressed the assembly, adverting to the circumstances under which the new pastor had come amongst them, and offering to him the cordial welcome of the church and congregation. The Rev. H. BRADFORD .- The public recognition of the Rev. J. come of the church and congregation. The Rev. H. Dowson next spoke, and adverting to the fidelity of the new pastor to the cause of evangelical truth, invoked both the church and congregation to encourage and support him in his great work. The Rev. A. Pitt next addressed the meeting. The Rev. J. P. Chown, in the name of the Baptist ministers of the town, offered to the Rev. J. S. Anderson a very hearty, affectionate, and prayerful welcome. The Rev. J. S. affectionate, and prayerful welcome. The Rev. J. S. Anderson then addressed the meeting in reply—briefly explaining his own religious principles, and expressing his firm adherence to the distinctive tenets of his own denomination. The Rev. J. Bloomfield followed, and the Rev. A. G. Russell delivered an appropriate and suggesting addressed. appropriate and suggestive address on the constitu-tion of a Christian church, and its duties in reference to evangelical work both at home and abroad.

A board of arbitration has been formed at Notting. ham between the lace employers and workmen.

Correspondence,

DENOMINATIONAL UNION. To the Editor of the Nonconformust.

Sin,—The subject of "union" between Baptists and Independents may be considered as a question of primary interest at the present time. I therefore may be allowed, perhaps, to make a remark or two on Mr. Varley's letter of last week.

Variey's letter of last week.

However your correspondent may protest that his soul longs for union, he may rest assured that union he never will have while his present counsels shall prevail. If his letter means anything, it means this—Let us, when a compromise seems ready, make the most of our sectarian differences; let us refuse on principle to concede on any point, lest that concession should be considered as a triumph, and let us, by picturing union as necless, try to render it impossible.

Mr. Variey asks, "Is it union that is wished? And if so, will a compromise respecting a 'rite' bring it

will a compromise respecting a 'rite' bring it ut?" and answers the latter question in the negaabout?" and answers the latter question in the nega-tive. To this I would say, that the most sanguine promoter of "union" does not, I venture to assert, league for a moment that any arrangement mutually made concerning any rite will of itself create that en-lightened charity which is the root of all real union. But, on the other hand, if union on all essentials already exists, if there be, happily, enough of charity to overlook differences in minor points, then, to remove the outward brand of separation is a duty—yes, if it be mly a "rids"

"rife."

'arisy need not tell us that outward union is no preservative of real concord. We know it, too Bat it is, at least, as likely to foster it, as a camp—separated by a Baptismal river so deep, rely can the poor dove of peace fly across its

hat rarely can the poor dove of peace and another variety mays he sees in immersion a symbol of surial with Christ, and therefore cannot give it up. Good. We see in sprinkling a symbol of the cleaning of the Spirit. The question is therefore very simple, thall a difference of sentiment respecting a rite go on shutting us up from one another for ever? enervating and chilling—festering mutual prejudices and showing the world that Christ's kingdom on earth is not so much right-coursess and peace, as meats and drinks and out-

Union will bestow on Congregationalism a moral strength which it has never yet had; and what it must have to bind up its own wounds, and put on its own strength, for the work of modern times which it alone can do. But if fears and suspicions and party attachments are to prevail in our councils, then a continuance of our present divided and fragmentary condition will have to be attributed to those who are better Independents or Baptists than they are Christians, and who know not yet what that meaneth, "I will have mercy and not sacrifice."

Yours. &c., J. G. DAVIS. Bristol, June 20th, 1867.

CONFIRMATION.

To the Editor of the Monconformist.

A perusal of the second letter of your corre-nt on Confirmation did not at first lead me to the spondent on Confirmation did not at first lead me to the conclusion that it contained positions needing any further answer than that afforded in my first reply. But subsequent reflection suggested that my silence might possibly be attributed to disrespect to him or to your readers, and I therefore forward you a brief notice, the insertion or the suppression of which I leave entirely to your informant to determine

your judgment to determine.

Certainly the conduct he describes in his opening paragraph cannot fairly be called moral sussion. To e, as I should think also, to all Churchmen, a conme, as I should think also, to all Churchmen, a conversion gained by a mixture of threats and bribery would be very diagraceful to all concerned. But an illustration of such a case, giving the names of the offence, supported by adequate evidence, is necessary to prove that such conduct obtains even in a limited degree among Churchmen.

The second paragraph of the letter contains a portrait by no means fistering. I believe that it is not justified by the real character of the great body of the English elergy. Whether it be so or not, your readers who have watched the conduct of the representative men

by the real character of the great body of the English elergy. Whether it be so or not, your readers who have watched the conduct of the representative men and have read the representative writings of Anglicans, as well as the conventional descriptions of both in hostile prints, are as competent as I am to decide. But those who take their opinions at second hand, from the literature of one side (I am sure your correspondent and readers must admit), will never be able to form a just judgment on the subject, since such are really in the truest sense the captives of tradition and the enemies of private judgment. That right is certainly conceded be all Anglicans to all men. Neither Anglicans nor, as I think, cultivated Roman Catholics, wish any to accept an authority of whose validity they are not convinced on adequate evidence. Nonconformists have certainly played a conspicacus—I grant, in many cases, a noble—part in endeavouring to vindicate the intellectual liberties of man. But few candid persons will, I think, deny that great Anglican names like Hales, Chillingworth, and Taylor, not to mention others, have done good service in the same struggle, or will assert that there have not been frequent instances of Nonconformists who have displayed a very slight practical recognition of the "rights" referred to.

Yet should I on this account, be justified in charging Nonconformists, as a mass, with the faults of some of their members in present or past times? May I never be guilty of so unwarrantable a procedure! So, too, I trust that your correspondent and readers will estimate others with that justice which for themselves they may fairly claim.

I hardly think that the principle of calling a spade a spade fairly covers the expressions whose severity I ventured to regret; nor do I think my defence of the

use of the phrase "a call from God," really answered. I can only ask those of your readers who may be interested in the matter to compare the original attack with the answer, and to judge for themselves. With regard to your correspondent's reference to the attitude of High Churchmen to H ly Scripture, I think that an examination of their writings will show him that they are guiltless of the charge he intimates. In endeavouring to understand the meaning of writings, on whose purport good men differ, they make use of all the means suggested by sound sense, the testimony of contemporaries, the witness of the Church, and the judgment of the learned. In so doing they observe, not violate, Issiah viii. 20.

The Catechism on Confirmation, the original object of attack, and my first letter, appear to me to answer several of your correspondent's other questions. The Epistle to the Hebrews especially mentions the laying on of hands, along with a belief in such doctrines as the resurrection from the dead, as first points in the Christian journey to perfection. Further, I do not recognise the existence of a right to call any practice or belief certainly post-apostolic, unless one has other positive real ground for such a view besides this, that it is not mentioned in Holy Scripture. The theory about custom is, obviously, only one out of various possible explanations, and can never be conclusive except when supported by direct historical evidence.

A descriptions of Lincolnshire superstitions is an argument against Lincolnshire superstition and for the spread of general, and as Churchmen would say, of Church education. It is no argument against confirmation.

My use of the illustration of the Lord's Supper was made with the object of showing that the abuse of a thing was not a ground for its disuse. It was of this kind. If the abuse of the Lord's Supper by the Corinthians did not seem a ground to St. Paul for its disuse, neither should the abuse of confirmation through occasional attendant circumstances, be made a plea for its disuse. I admit that this argument only established a negative position, but so far as it went, it was not intentionally disingenuous.

To the last questions of your correspondent I reply, Churchmen believe that God the Holy Spirit gives this presence to the soul, in gifts differing in degree or kind, at different times.

I am, yours faithfully,

I am, yours faithfully, W. B. D.

FREE CHURCHES. To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

No man, can doubt that Free Churches are the future of the world—Duke of Argyll.

Sir. — Eighteen hundred years ago Free Churches started into life, bearing the name of their great Founder. He never applied to the rulers of the earth to bring their power to bear upon them, to sustain them by worldly emolument, or to legislate in their affairs. He made Himself known as the only Lord of conscience, the Head of the Church, and its sole Lawgiver. Christian churches arose amidst the bondage of the world. While Jews were bound to their superstitions; while Gentiles were alawes to their idols; while the wise men of the world were held by their vain systems of philosophy; a pure, simple, sublime, and heavenly system was proclaimed, that was to set free the human mind, and under which societies were to be formed free from the contact of the civil power. The rulers of the world strove against them; the powers of earth and hell would fain have crushed them; but the power of a life-giving Spirit sustained them, and they grew and extended under the word of truth, and the ordinances of Divine grace. The love of the Redeemer exerted its power; and for three hundred years they withstood all that rose up against them. And now it is proclaimed that these "Free Churches are to be the future of the world." Their early history would lead us to expect this.

But a day came when a ruler of the nation would

world. Their carry matery would take them under his protection,—bestow upon them his fostering eare, and they became leagued with the kingdoms of the world. Then their freedom was soon lost—it was bartered away for worldly prestige, emolument, and power. Surrounded by the glare of earthly splendour, their spiritual glory was tarnished. Corruption came among them with rapid strides; superstition and evil worship began to prevail. The chains became heavy, but, gilded as they were, the full weight was not felt, and the time came on when it was thought impossible to stand without them. The Papul power rose and tyrannised; the civil ruler must be employed to enforce its decrees, and to punish its victims. The feeble arm of man was opposed to the mighty energy of truth and love. The Lord was dishonoured, the Church was fettered, the truth was imprisoned, minds were darkened, spiritual efforts were paralysed. But amidst this love. The Lord was dishonoured, the Church was fettered, the truth was imprisoned, minds were darkened, spiritual efforts were paralysed. But amidst this bondage some sighed for liberty; and at length it began to be seen that this was contrary to the will of the Lord, to the truth that He had revealed, to the original design of His Gospel, and to the nature and well-being of the soul of man, and some thought that Churches of Christ ought to be free. But they were scorned, the thought was treated as madness; they were seized, imprisoned, condemned, and slain. But the truth they had brought out from the ruhbish of ages lived, though its advocates died. Amidst hard struggles it has been maintained, and has greatly extended. After many hundred years of bondage, there are thousands, and tens of thousands, who now know and feel that the Churches of Christ must be free. We greatly rejoice that this truth has so far prevailed that it is now openly proclaimed in the high places of the land, that "no man can doubt that free Churches are the future of the world." It has required some centuries of labour, toil, conflict, and suffering to obtain this victory; a great number have fallen in the struggle; it has become increasingly sacred by the blood of martyrs. The cause is dear to our hearts, we behold with intense delight the full triumph at hand. A few more conflicts to secure the glorious issue; then the rulers of this world shall no longer interfere with the laws of a kingdom which is not of this world. The Crown rights of Immanuel no one shall usurp, but He shall be all in all, and His Churches free, from all human fetters, "shall be the future of the world."

It am, Sir, yours truly,

I AMO 1967.

I am, Sir, yours truly, THOS, COLEMAN. Ulverstone, June 29, 1867.

Colleges.

NEW COLLEGE, ST. JOHN'S WOOD.

The annual meeting of this institution was held in the library of the college on the 21st of June, the Rev. Dr. Vaughan in the chair. The proceedings were opened by singing a hymn, and by prayer offered by the Rev. W. M. Statham. An excellent essay, both in style and thought, upon Ignatius Loyola, was then read by Mr. Irving, one of two equally successful competitors for the Selwyn Book Prize. The report of the institution was then read by the Rev. W. Farrer, LLB., the secretary. In it reference was made to the resignation of Dr. William Smith, who has occupied the Classical Chair ever since the opening of the college. The council NEW COLLEGE, ST. JOHN'S WOOD. Smith, who has occupied the Classical Chair ever since the opening of the college. The council determined not to elect another professor, but to supply the deficiencies from amongst the remaining tutors. The Rev. S. Newth, M.A., has accordingly been elected to fill the Classical Chair, in addition to those of Mathematics and Ecclesiastical History, and the Rev. John Godwin has been appointed to lecture on the exegesis of the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles. The report spoke cheeringly of some fifteen applications which had been made for admission next year, and the tutors spoke most approvingly of the examination papers of the year. The balance-sheet showed that the friends of the The balance-sheet showed that the friends of the institution must be liberal in their contributions in order that the income may equal the expenditure during the coming year. In moving the adoption of the report, the Rev. J. Stoughton spoke of the course pursued by the council in reference to the Classical Chair as rendered necessary by the state of the funds and by the number of students at present attending the lectures. When the staff of professors had been first completed it was anticipated that there would be about 100 students; as there were only about half that number, it was thought that fewer professors would suffice. The rev. gentleman also expressed his satisfaction with the arrangement by which Mr. Godwin would again have the opportunity of lecturing on the Greek Testament. The Rev. L. D. Bevan, LL.B., afterwards spoke of his pleasure in learning of the latter arrangement, as he felt that while at college he had for some time been deprived of a great benefit because Professor Godwin had ceased to lecture. He hoped that the arrangement with regard to the Classical Chair would be regarded as only temporary. The council and auditors for the ensuing year having been elected, the chairman addressed the students about to leave college. He advised them to be careful in the management of the churches under their charge, not despising any man, but endeavouring to make all work together in harmony. There could scarcely be a more pleasing spectacle than half-a-dozen men, with many differences of opinion, all labouring with unanimity for one great purpose. Nor were men to suppose they could overcome the difficulties of Church government by changing the ecolesiastical system. The disputes arose from the state of human nature, with which we have to contend everywhere; and of all systems, Congregationalism is most fitted to produce harmony, as its principle is that those institution must be liberal in their contributions in and of all systems, Congregationalism is most fitted to produce harmony, as its principle is that those should be united who have a common faith and a should be united who have a common faith and a common aim. Dr. Halley, in proposing a vote of thanks, referred to his former association with the chairman—they had seen one another first in London, and gone one after the other to Manchester, and now were again near to one another in London. The resolution was unanimously carried, and the meeting was dismissed.

BOTHERHAM INDEPENDENT COLLEGE. The annual meeting of the constituents of the above institution was held on Wednesday. After a learned and eloquent address had been delivered to the students by the Rev. W. Hoppus, late professor of moral philosophy at University College, London, the meeting was presided over by the Rev. James Parsons, of York. The annual report of the committee contained a summer. report of the committee contained a summary of the proceedings which had been taken during the year to promote the amalgamation of the Rotherham and Airedale Colleges, the proposal to build a new handoned for the want of sufficient encouragement in the way of local subscriptions. After giving the subject due consideration, the committee recommended that the necessary steps be taken for the amalgamation of the necessary steps be taken for the amalgamation of the two institutions. A resolution to this effect, and expressing a desire that the new amalgamated college should be erected near some large town of the West Riding, was proposed by the Rev. D. Loxron, and seconded by the Rev. J. Muncaston, and carried with only one dissentient. A committee was appointed to confer on the subject with a similar committee from the Airedale College.

LANCASHIRE INDEPENDENT COLLEGE.

The sessional anniversary of this college was celebrated on Thursday, June 20, in the Library Hall of the college, Whalley Range, Manchester; the Rev. J. Kelly, of Liverpool, in the chair. After devotional exercises, the several examiners reported the result The Rev. E. of their examination of the students. Mellor, of Liverpool, who had examined in theology, said that fifty papers were submitted to him, all of which displayed praiseworthy dilligence, and not one could be accounted bad. The Rev. Watson Smith said the papers on metaphysics showed considerable inequality. The Revs. R. Scott, J. A. Macfadyen, J. Nicholson, and F. W. Parkinson (Rochdale), and Mr. J. Cheetham, junior, severally reported upon the

examinations in Hebrew, Greek, mathematics, English language and literature, and the classics; and on the whole it was stated that the students had given the whole it was stated that the students had given evidence of much industry, and had acquitted themselves creditably. The Rev. J. H. GWYTHEE said that was the anniversary at which Professor Hall would appear as professor of the English language and literature for the last time. The committee had passed a resolution in which they expressed their regret to lose his services, and their wish that he might profession that regret to lose his services, and their wish that he might meet with every success in the position that had opened to him. Considering that it was desirable to form a closer connection with Owen's College, a sub-committee was appointed to confer with the professors of that college, and its report was adopted by the general committee that morning. Arrangements were made experimentally for 1867-8, for tradata of the first year to attend at Owen's College, students of the first year to attend, at Owen's Col-lege, classes on the subjects which Professor Hall had taught, and for students who wished to graduate at London University to attend certain other classes at Owen's College. Professor Rogers, the principal of the college, moved a vote of thanks to the examiners, which was seconded by Mr. A. Barnes, passed, and duly acknowledged. The Rev. F. W. Parkinson then delivered the annual address to the students. He said his theme was the need of keeping ever before them a lofty standard of ministerial service, of seeking to come behind in no gift, of subordinating all their pursuits to the end which in their best moments they always felt to be most imperative, of desiring supremely that all their gifts might be upheld by the grace and for the glory of the great Head of the Church. The Rev. G. W. Conder moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Parkinson, at London University to attend certain other classes CONDER moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Parkinson, which was seconded by the Rev. Dr. PARKER, and passed with acclamation. Mr. PARKINSON responded, and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

THE WESTERN COLLEGE.

The annual meeting of the Western College was held on the 19th ult., in Union Chapel, Plymouth, Mr. Alexander Hubbard, the newly-elected chairman of committee, presiding. There was a numerous attendance of ladies and gentlemen. The proceedings having been opened with singing and prayer, the Chairman briefly alluded to the death of Messrs. Derry, Gibson, and Peek, all of whom were warm supporters of the institution. Mr. ALFRED ROOKER read the report, which stated that the number of students at present in the college was fifteen, and it was probable that the next session would commence with eighteen. During the session their students had conducted more than one thousand public services, and of these no less than two hundred were gratuitous. At no previous period did their labours seem to have been more acceptable to the churches, or to have involved so much of evangelistic work in the immediate neighbourhood.

the immediate neighbourhood.

The prize of 5% fa., generously offered by Henry Bidgood, Esq., has been, after careful consideration. awarded to Mr. Critchley, as the best reader out of a number of the students, all of whom read exceedingly well. The report went on to remark that a conference was held at Plymouth in November last to consider the relation of the Western College to the institutions which had been established at Bristol and Nottingham, with a view to prepare young men as evangelists and pastors of the smaller Congregational churches. After long and serious deliberation the following resolution was adopted:

— "That in the opinion of this conference the Western College will best promote the real objects for which it was established by confining itself as a general rule to the education of students who are fitted for the higher course of preparation for the ministry, and most the education of students who are litted for the higher course of preparation for the ministry, and most carnestly commends the institution to a much larger support from the churches than it has yet received. That this conference regards with satisfaction the establishment of the institution at Bristol for the training of ment of the institution at Bristol for the training of evangelists and village pastors, and earnestly recommends such a practical co-operation with the Western College as shall, by the exchange of students or otherwise, tend to promote their mutual advantage." It was greatly hoped that one result of the conference would be to establish a cordial relationship between the Educational Institute at Bristol and the Western College, so that the interchange of a udenta, according to the circumstances of each case, might conduce greatly to the wise and economical use of the advantages which either institution was specially intended to impart. Another important question was considered at the conference as essentially affecting the interests of that institution. Through ordinary expenditure, in the course of Through ordinary expenditure, in the course of several years, a balance of nearly 500%, had accumulated against the treasurer, and a further sum of 680%, on the building account; besides that, the aum of 800% seemed to be imperatively required to enable the committee to purchase a piece of land immediately adjoining the College for the protection of the present site. Two questions, therefore, arose—whether that sum of 1 980% should be raised, and if the annual income of the college could not be permanently augmented. Through the liberal contributions then made, or subsequently premised, nearly 1,000% have been subscribed towards the 1,980%, and an addition of 80% was made to the list of annual subscriptions. But, as these amounts depended on the increased contributions of a few rather than any great enlargement of the area of subscription, it was very evident that very much more remained to be done. During the past year the entire income of the College had amounted to 80%, and the expenditure to 1,032%; 335% had been derived from annual subscriptions and donations; 130% from congregational collections, and 437% from other sources. That brief analysis of the financial state of the institution suggested the absolute necessity of immediate and simultaneous effort to increase permanently and largely the annual income of the College.

Mr. Rooker said it would be seen from the report

Mr. Rooker said it would be seen from the report that during the past year the income of the institu-tion had been found insufficient by npwards of 2304.

and, on the other side, they might bear in mind that, while the institution had been working for the last ten or fifteen years in Plymouth, they had, with the exception of that balance, independent of any special effort for the purpose, maintained the institution in its right state of efficiency. Feeling, however, that it was utterly impossible for them to reduce their expenditure, it was rendered imperative that the committee should take such steps as they might deem necessary to place the future income of the college in an unassailable position. The adoption of the report was moved by the Rev. D. Hewitt, seconded by the Rev. J. Wood, and carried manimously. Other resolutions were moved and seconded by the Rev. C. Wilson, M.A., W. Hill, F. G. Anthony, M.A., and E. B. Hickman. The address to the students was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Raleigh, of London. In the afternoon a number of friends and, on the other side, they might bear in mind that, London. In the afternoon a number of friends partook of lunchoon at the Norley Schoolroom, and in the evening the annual sermon, on behalf of the college, was preached in Sherwell Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Raleigh, to a large congregation.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following candidates have passed the examina-

M. A. EXAMINATION. BRANCH I.-Ch

Postscript.

Wednesday, July 3, 1867. YESTERDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

The most important business in the House Lords last night was the second reading of a bill brought in by the Duke of Richmond, to improve the condition of merchant seamen. His Grace briefly explained the provisions of the bill, the object of which is to provide better safeguards for the health and well-being of merchant seamen. After a very short discussion, the bill was read a second time, and their Lordships adjourned at twenty minutes to seven

At the day sitting of the Commons, Mr. DENMAN asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he intended to bring up a new clause defining the way in which rates are to be demanded, whereupon the right hon, gentleman reminded Mr. Denman that he and Mr. Locke had promised to bring up a clause, and all he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) felt bound to promise was that he would give to Mr. Locke, who had fulfilled the promise, the opportunity

to discuss the clause he had prepared.

The House having gone into Committee on the Representation of the People Bill, Mr. KNATCHBULL-Representation of the People Bill, Mr. KNATCHBULL-HUGESEN urged further consideration respecting the redistribution of seats, as the Government proposal was unsatisfactory. Mr. GLADSTONE suggested that the Government should have it first decided what new seats should be given, and then determine whence they should come. Mr. BRIGHT endorsed this opinion, adding that for the four seats now to be taken, two might come from the counties and two from the small boroughs. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER declined to adopt the proposal, and deprecated discussions which were making the House more a debating society than a legislative assembly. If this were persisted in, the bill could not possibly pass. The four seats, he added, would be taken from the new boroughs, and he would state be taken from the new boroughs, and he would state on Thursday what boroughs he would reject. On the motion to add the name of Leeds to those

of Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham in the clause, Mr. ROEBUCK moved the addition of Sheffield also, and warned the Government that to ensure his support they must adopt the amendment. Mr. Laine objected to the addition, and used, as one argument against it, the recent disclosures before argument against it, the recent disclosures before the Trades Union Commissioners. Mr. GLADSTONE supported the amendment, which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stoutly resisted. On a division, the amendment was rejected by 258 votes to 122. Mr. BERKELEY then moved to add Bristol to the clause. After some discussion, this amendment was also negatived, by 235 votes to 136.

On the motion that the clause, as amended, stand part of the bill, Mr. BRIGHT again returned to the charge, and wished to know where the four members were to come from. He supposed the CHANCELLOR of the Exchaques had on a previous night bee merely joeular when he spoke of not giving Salford the additional member promised, for to carry out that proposal would involve the repealing of a clause which had already been agreed to. The proposal so far made was merely shuffling the cards. The CHAN-CELLOR of the Excheques said Mr. Bright proposed

EXCHEQUER declined to give any more information on the subject. Mr. GLADSTONE declared that if it should be proposed on the bringing up of the report to repeal the clause as to Salford, he should give it his most strenaous opposition. Mr. Averon upon this pronounced in favour of the Government, and oracularly declared that England was not to be overborne by Lancashire. Finally, the clause was accreed to agreed to.

A clause, proposed by Mr. NEATE, for enabling members of corporations, lay and clerical, to vote in respect of qualifications held by such corporations, was negatived. Mr. Hibbert then moved a new clause making it illegal for any candidate to pay the expense of bringing a voter to the poll, and this clause was under discussion when the debate was adjourned in accordance with the standing orders.

At the evening sitting there was an interesting dis-cussion on a motion brought forward by Mr. O'REILLY in reference to martial law.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The Austrian Government is said to have been officially informed of the execution of Maximilian, and the despatch fixes the date of the execution as the 19th of June. A profound sensation has been

caused by the news.

A Berlin telegram says that a Ministerial ordinance

A Berlin telegram says that a Ministerial ordinance has been sent to Baron Scheel-Plessen, governor of Schleswig, recommending him to adopt a conciliatory policy towards the inhabitants of the Duchy.

The Pope is receiving addresses from various quarters. The bishops new in Rome have assured him of their fidelity to his throne and to his teaching, and have declared, somewhat rashly perhaps, that neither princes or peoples will permit the rights or authority of the Pope to be ignored. His Holiness, in reply to an Italian deputation, was conciliatory in tone. He had always, he said, done what he could to aid Italy, and he hoped those who had charge of her destinies would save her from moral and religious ruin.

The Emperor of Russia made his grand entry into St. Petersburg on Monday, and was received with rejoicings. During the day the Czar attended the Church of Kasan, where a thanksgiving service was performed for his Majesty's recent escape from assassmatter.

Intelligence from Mexico states that the Liberals have taken the capital.

DEATH OF MR. R. GOODWIN, OF GLASCOW.—In our obituary we regret to record the death of Robert Goodwin, Esq., of Glasgow. His loss has cast a shadow over the whole Congregational body in Scotland. He was eminent for the breadth and liberality of his judgment on all questions of Christian enterprise and equality. He gave himself almost without reserve to religious and philanthropic work, supporting it by his wealth and still more by active labour. By his high integrity and by the completeness of his character, he commended his faith to all who knew him. In a good old age, and bearing the crown of faithful service, he has entered into rest.

The Sheppine Outragon.—The Sheffield Trades

faithful service, he has entered into rest.

The Sherffeld Outrades.—The Sheffield Trades Union Commissioners succeeded yesterday in ascertaining the perpetrator of an outrage committed in 1861. This was known as the Acorn-street outrage. It was intended to blow up a man named Wastnidge, but a woman was killed instead. This crime a man named Robert Renshaw confesses to have committed. He got 64 10s. for it altogether, of which sum 10s. went for buying powder. A very crowded meeting of the members of the Metropolitan Trades Unions was held at Exeter Hall last evening, to express their horror at the crimes committed by Broadhead and his accomplices, at Sheffield. Several trade unionists addressed the meeting, all joining in the strongest condemnation of the offences disclosed at the Sheffield Commission, but at the same time protesting against the injustice committed by a certain section of the press and the public, who sought to connect the general body of trades unionists with the offences committed in a single town by a small knot of conspirators.

MARK-LANE,-THIS DAY.

The attendance at the Corn Exchange to-day was again small, and the trade for all descriptions of grain ruled most the few parcels disposed of realised Monday's currencies. The quality of the samples was good. The arrivals of foreign wheat since Monday last have been limited, only 700 qrs. having come to hand. Prices, consequently, were firm, although the demand was quite in retail. Floating cargoes of grain were a slow sale, on previous terms. The inquiry for grain were a alow sale, on previous terms. The inquiry for barley was again less active, but the quotations were without a iteration. The supply was but smaller. The malt trade continues dull, but holders are fair in demanding late rates. The supply of foreign oats was tolerably extensive; but there are no fresh arrivals of English. Good sound corn moved off steadily, at fully previous values. Beams and peas were a slow sale, but no cheaper. In seeds and cakes there was little passing, but we have no change to notice in the quotations. The flour trade was dull, and without alteration.

ARRIVALS THIS WHEEL Wheat. Barley, Malt. Oats, Flour. English and Scotch 320 9610 -870 Irish Poreign....

The English Magazine, a new monthly periodical, will appear on the let August. It contents will be existing boroughs, not to shuffle the cards of the new enfranchisements. The Chancellos of the published by Messrs. Kent and Co.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NORCE

The Nesson Persons in registered for the Published by ARTHUR MIALL (to whom it Post-office Orders may be made partially the property of the Post-office Orders from the Po the Orders may be made payable), 18, Bouverie ast-street, E.O.

had at the Railway Station of News Agents; but an unst

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"W. G. W."-His letter is too personal for our

The Aonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1867.

SUMMARY.

THE gay city of Paris has had another round of festivities and excitement in connection with the visit of the Pashs of Egypt, the arrival of the Sultan, and the distribution of the Exhibition prizes by the Emperor Napoleon. The Ottoman Emperor was received with as much state and ceremony in the French capital as the Csar himself, and though the Parisians were disappointed that he did not parade their streets on horseback instead of driving through them in a close carriage, the Padishah has been treated with much courtesy and consideration. In company with the Prince of Wales, the Prince of Orange, the Prince Royal of Prussia, and other foreign celebrities, the Sultan witnessed the brilliant ceremony in the great hall of the Palace of Industry on day, and listened to the admirable address of Napoleon III. on the distribution of prises to the successful competitors. The French people will probably be prouder of that dignified and felicitous speech than of the imposing spectacle amid which it was delivered. All Europe will desire with the Emperor that the Exhibition of 1867 may "mark a new era of harmony and progress," and endorse his belief in "the definite triumph of the great principles of morality and justice, which, while satisfying all legitimate desires, are alone able to consolidate thrones, to elevate nations, and to ennoble humanity." But the elevated sentiments embodied in this address would be more calculated to produce an abiding impression, if the events of the last few weeks, which brought Prusais and France to the verge of war, could be forgotten. The Imperial speech was followed by a fall in the Funds. France does not believe in permanent peace so long as she is called upon to keep up extraordinary armaments; and when M. Rouher tells the French Legislature that the new army law means that "France places her hand on the hilt of her sword in the midst of prosperity and peace," it is not surprisof Napoleon III. on the distribution of prises to midst of prosperity and peace," it is not surpris-ing that disquietude should still prevail, and that such language is interpreted as a menace

Pius IX. has been lately giving ample proof of his world-wide influence. During the past week Rome has been the scene of priestly demonstrations on a scale never before known. From east and west, north and south, the prelates of the Romish Church have obeyed the summons of the Sacred College, and some five hundred bishops, and thousands of the clergy from all parts of Europe, have been assisting at the celebration of St. Peter's eighteenth centenary, the canonisation of new saints in the Eternal City, and supporting the Pope in the assertion of his rights. The Romish hierarchy are in a state of exultation at this display of the "imin a state of exultation at this display of the "immense power" of their Church, and are said to contemplate the establishment of a priestly Republic, of which all the bishops of Catholic Republic, of which all the bishops of Catholic Christendom are to be citizens, and which will unite the Papacy throughout the world into one vast political as well as religious community. An occumenical council is also to be held ere long, at which the infallibility of the Pope

will be adopted as a dogma of the Church. Meanwhile the assembled prelates have presented his Holiness with an address, in which they attest their entire obedience to the Pope, and declare that they believe and teach what he believes and teacher

These lofty pretensions of the Papacy are not only adapted to frustrate the desire of some of our statesmen to endow the Catholic Church in Ireland, but to modify the policy of the majority of European Catholic Governments. Napoleon III. will now be less than ever disposed to sustain the temporal power of the Papacy, and Austria has so far discarded the ascendancy of the Vatican as to have decided on a revision of the concordat with Rome. But the new claims of the Pope will tell most strongly in Italy. In of the Pope will tell most strongly in Italy. In proportion as the Pope ceases to be an Italian prince will his countrymen throw off their spiritual allegiance to him. How greatly it is on the wane is seen in the rejection by the Parliament at Florence of Signor Ferrara's plan for secu-larising part of the Church property because it was too favourable to the Roman Court, and was too favourable to the Roman Court, and the adoption of a scheme for more effectually converting all ecclesiastical property, except such as may belong to the parishes, and for making the clergy the stipendiaries of the State. It is in Italy where the outrageous pretensions of the Papacy will be first contested, and the late proceedings in Rome will greatly strengthen the national resolution to recover that city as the capital, and emancipate the Italian people from a spiritual thraidom which is now at direct issue with the civil government of the country.

The public breakfast at St. James's Hall to Mr. Lloyd Garrison is the most unique and gratifying event of the week. To the untiring seal, self-sacrifice, and moral courage of this seal, self-sacrifice, and moral courage of this noble man the overthrow of American slavery is mainly due. In Mr. Bright, the chairman of the meeting, Mr. Garrison found an eloquent and fitting eulogist. The story of Mr. Garrison's life is one which should again and again be read by the young, and indeed by all classes in this age of unbelief. It affords a vivid illustration of the immense power for good that may be wielded by affords a vivid illustration of the immense power for good that may be wielded by a man possessed of a vital principle and thoroughly in earnest. We rejoice that Mr. Garrison has received this tribute of approbation from our foremost statesmen and philanthropists—not that he needed such honours to enhance the value of the great work he has performed, but in order that his example may be more effectually commended to the English people. An unforeseen accident has prevented us from commenting on this interesting event at the length we proposed, and we must for the at the length we proposed, and we must for the present reserve further remarks on a theme pregnant with instruction to all who desire to promote the amelioration of their fellow-men, and whose faith in the ultimate triumph of true principles needs to be strengthened and con-firmed.

The quarter's revenue returns and the Board of Trade statistics for the month confirm all the favourable impressions which are current of the soundness of our commerce and the general prosperity of the country. The revenue for the quarter was 17,781,925*l.*, being an increase of 318,261*l.* over the revenue in the corresponding quarter of last year. The revenue for the year ending Midsummer was 50,759,820*l.* sponding quarter of last year. The revenue for the year ending Midsummer was 69,752,829l., being an increase over last year of 2,026,393l. A good harvest, of which there is every promise, will help to restore activity in commerce, and expand our export trade, which has for a year past been languishing.

Another version of the story of Moosa and Livingstone was without doubt killed by the treacherous natives on the Zambesi. Roderick Murchison still confidently disbelieves the report; and news from Bombay represents one of the missing Sepoys as having arrived at Zanzibar with the information that the Doctor was alive and well. The searching expedition is now on its way out to the Zambesi, and we may have to wait till Christmas before definite information is received of the truth or followed. information is received of the truth or falsehood of Moosa's story.

The Austrian Government have received telegraphic information that the ex-Emperor Maximilian was shot by order of Juarez on the Maximilian was shot by order of Juarez on the 19th of June. Previous reports had encouraged the hope that the life of the fallen Sovereign would be spared. We have as yet no clue to this change of policy. Whether Juarez prisoner had refused to accept the terms on which he should be set free, or that the Mexican Repub-

responsibility rests upon Napoleon III., who was the means of sending the hapless Austrian Prince to Mexico, and who deserted him when the United States showed a disposition to inter-

TORY RATIONALISM.

In politics as in religion there is a school of Sadducees—men whose intellectual convic-tions are far ahead of their avowed beliefs, and who secretly despise the doctrines which they professedly uphold. Principles—or, in other words, truths constituting the soul of which action is the body—are with them, but so many counters with which they play the game of statesmanship. It cannot be correctly said of such men that they are not in earnest. They are often more in earnest than the crowd of followers who have a certain kind of traditional faith—but their earnestness has regard, not to the creeds which they adopt, but to the positions they can command, or hope to win. They are rationalistic in their mental habits. They eat away the heart of the maxims the form of which they zealously retain. When they are in Opposition, they employ themselves in putting a new gloss upon threadbare clothes—when in office, in tearing up the rags which theretofore had covered their nakedness, or in endeavouring to mend their old garments with new bits of cloth. They are sentencially better the content of the con cloth. They are acute critics, but indifferent statesmen. They have no backbone of morality, no conscience, no political honour, no shame.

The Reform Bill which is now nearly through

Committee in the Commons, and which within a fortnight will probably be submitted to the Lords, is in almost every clause of it an illustration of rationalistic Toryism, or, if the reader likes it best, of Tory rationalism. If it expresses one thing more clearly than another, it is that the men who are officially responsible for it, cared as little for the Conservative faith which cared as little for the Conservative faith which they avowed, as for the Liberal principles which they ostensibly opposed. It is perhaps a larger measure than could have been obtained for the measure than could have been obtained for the country in any other way than under false pretences, or by any other men than political sceptics. It bears upon it in most of its prominent features marks of having been framed for one purpose, and finished for another. It is doubtful what will be its practical effect, for large concessions everywhere carry with them mischievous conditions which were seemingly inserted only to spoil their value. The nation takes it as men take a speckled apple, when they are not entirely free from the suspicion that, fine as it looks, it may turn out worthless in the eating. For our own part, we see the spots as clearly as For our own part, we see the spots as clearly as others—but we have strong faith in the good sense of Englishmen, that it will correct the gratuitous anomalies as well as avail itself of the indestructible virtues of the measure.

We are afraid, however, that nothing valuable in the Bill itself can undo the mischief which the manner of giving it will inflict upon the public. It is a third time within the compass of generation that Conservatism has practically nied before the world the reality of its own faith—and it has done so on this last occasion with unblushing effrontery. We do not say that it takes pleasure in its work—or, if it do, it is more skilful in feigning reluctance than in commending political unfaithfulness. But two evils, neither of which can be regarded as trivial, arise out of having Liberal work done on a large scale under Tory auspices—the one immediate and temporary, the other more remote, but, we fear, also more permanent. Mr. Disraeli seems to feel that necessity is laid upon him, while betraying his party into a renunciation of their past professions, to couple with everything he yields a semblance or reality of gratuitous mischief. Take as an example his latest concession. He first refuses an additional member to the six most populous boroughs in the empire, and holds out a threat that if they be forced upon him Government will consider whether they shall proceed further with the Bill. Having done this, he faces about and offers four, but intimates that Salford and Merthyr Tydvil will have to furnish two of them. Now, why does he do this? why has he done similar things over and over again during done similar things over and over again during the progress of the measure through Committee? Simply, because while, giving way to pressure, he is obliged to throw a sop to his party—a little one, it may be, but one which will gratify their spite, and whet their appetite for a few more gratuitous follies. General Peel, whose manly spirit resents and resists this tantalising insincerity, pithily remarked that he was afraid the

and that there is nothing so elastic as the conscience of a Cabinet Minister.

But the more distant and permanent result of this unscrupulous abandonment of principles which men profess to hold even when they are surrendering them, is the demoralisation which it works out in the political conscience of the country. It is a species of successful swindling which passes almost without rebuke, but which is apt enough to beget a large brood of imita-tations. It is unconservative in a really dangerous sense. It diffuses abroad a fashion of hypocrisy, the vice and meanness of which are gilded by its cleverness. It fosters a belief in impudence and audacity, and takes out a ready pardon for lies when smartly told. We are afraid that even the new Reform Bill will be found to have been purchased at a terribly disproportionate cost. While Mr. Gladstone disproportionate cost. While Mr. Gladstone was in power there was a gradual revival in the popular faith in, and appreciation of, political sincerity, truthfulness, and honour, and had he been permitted to carry through his measure of Reform, it would have been less extensive indeed than the Tory Bill, but it would have been put in motion in a high, generous, and trustful spirit. As it is, one cannot answer for the double-dealing to which local politicians will be encouraged to resort by what they have seen exhibited on the Ministerial bench. If we could believe that the Disraelitish spirit pervaded the public mind to any great extent, we should begin to despair of our country. But we do not. We feel tolerably confident that what has been given in perfidy will awaken but little gratitude, and that the first result of the new Reform Bill will be the ejection from office of the Tory rationalists who passed it.

Pseudo-Liberalism has already met with its reward — pseudo-Toryism will also reap an appropriate harvest. It has done what it would fain have left undone, and having exposed its true character, it will the sooner die. Wonderful are the imbecilities of selfishness-more wonderful by far than its accidental triumphs.
Who would have supposed that a great historical party fleeing in pretended terror before the shadow of Reform, should fling themselves incontinently into the arms of Revolution? Who could have foreseen that a refusal to be led by reason would end in submission to being led by reason would end in submission to being led by the nose? But what has been, will be. Bubbles are most extended and most gorgeously coloured when they are just about to burst. The great ecclesiastical questions of the day will in all probability be similarly treated. The hollow maxims and pompous catch-words of to day will lose their nower to morrow. The to-day will lose their power to-morrow. The fashion of the times is but a sorry protection to any cause. It cannot long impede, it cannot effectually resist, the march of events, and the very men who are loudest in their denunciations of what is right, are often the instruments in putting an end to their own wrong. Spite of priestly denials of the fact. "the world moves," and they must move with it.

NOTES OF THE SESSION.

By help of the day sittings on Tuesday and Friday-which are to be continued throughout this month, if not adopted as a permanent arrangement—the House of Commons has made considerable progress with the Reform Bill dur-ing the week. On Thursday it was decided that a mere change of office shall not necessitate the resignation of a seat, and that polling-places at elections may be increased at the discretion of the returning officers. Mr. Fawcett's proposal that the expense of hustings, polling-clerks, polling books, and other requisites of an elecpolling books, and other requisites of an elec-tion, should be put on the county and borough rates. gave rise to a long debate. It was unan-swerably argued by Mr. Mill that to require candidates to pay for the privilege of entering the House of Commons would foster an opinion and other requisite among those who conferred the privilege that the payment ought to be made direct to them. But the House was alarmed at the idea of opening Parliament to poor and independent men, who would not be called upon to pay a heavy tax for the honour of a seat, and rejected the amendment by the large majority of 106.

A still more exciting discussion arose on Friday on a new clause brought forward by the Attorney-General in redemption of a pledge made by the Government to Mr. Denman that the rate on the payment of which the franchise depends should be demanded by the overseer. That official, in bringing forward the clause, disclaimed all sympathy with its provisions, and later on Mr. Hardy, the Home Secretary, positively refused to support it on the ground that it would prove mischievous in operation. Mr. Disraeli, while avowing his intention to support the clause, said that he should hold

himself free to oppose it at a future stage! But though Mr. Gladstone emphatically declared that the principle of demand was vital to the Bill, and that if it were rejected the whole question of personal rating would be reopened, and the battle of the franchise would have to be fought ever again the House de have to be fought over again, the House decided by the narrow majority of two—207 to 205—in favour of the rejection of the clause. Nearly the whole of the Treasury Bench went into the opposite lobby to the mass of their supporters, and a section of the Liberal malacters and a section of the Liberal malacters. contents voted with the Tories on the ground ostentatiously taken by Mr. Roebuck that he desired to exclude "the rabble" from the constituent body. After a very exciting supplementary debate, in which Mr. Gladstone declared that if that vote were not reversed household suffrage would become a mockery, and denounced the bad faith of the Government, the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave a vague promise to bring in a fresh provision for notice of a rate being given. The truth is, that a reaction has set in before the Bill has passed the House of Commons. A large section of Liberals, as well as the Tory party, are alarmed at the extent to which the suffrage has been granted, and being unable to reverse their former decisions, would now surreptitiously impose restrictions upon the exercise of the franchise. What has been given with one hand, Parliament would already take away with the

Monday witnessed a sudden and unaccountable fit of the House of Commons in favour of purity of election, and one of those remarkable concessions on the part of the Government which have so often startled the country. Captain Dyott's proposal to exclude freeholders in boroughs from voting for counties, and to give them borough votes instead, having been reluctantly condemned as inexpedient by Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Candlish carried a new clause for disfranchising all electors employed for reward at an election as agents, canvassers, messengers, or in similar capacities, and for making it a misdemeanour in the elector so employed to vote. But the House, while condemning the agent, refused to saddle the candidate with any responsibility in such a case, and struck out a provision to effect that object. Then followed a discreditable scene. It will be remembered that, on the threat of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to reconsider the position of the Government in relation to the whole Bill, the House rejected Mr. Laing's amendment to give additional representatives to large constituencies tional representatives to large constituencies. On Monday, however, Mr. Horsfall, a Conservative, proposed a clause conferring a third member on Liverpool, Manchester, and Bir-mingham—three out of the six boroughs affected by Mr. Laing's amendment. Mr. Adderley, the under Secretary for the Colonies, was put up to oppose the plan, and declaim against the representation of numbers. Subsequently Mr. Disraeli not only threw over his subordinate, but consented to include Leeds among the towns to which a third member should be added. For once the Tories rebelled against their leader, and, instigated by the indignant protests of General Peel, voted to the dignant protests of General Peel, voted to the number of sixty-eight in opposition to the Government. Of course the clause was carried.

The claims of Bristol and Sheffield to a third seat were discussed yesterday, and spite of Mr Roebuck's pathetic appeals to the Government on behalf of the borough he represented, were severally rejected by a large majority. Then came the important question how the additional seats to be given to the four large towns were to be obtained. The Chancellor of the Exchequer resolutely refuses to part with any of the adchise the small boroughs, and he therefore falls back upon some of the thirteen new constituencies proposed under the Bill. He will explain his intentions to-morrow. As Mr. Disraeli is assured of the support of Mr. Ayrton and other Liberals, who would rather accept his meagre scheme of redistribution than further delay the Bill, and is threatened by the direct opposition of General Peel, and the defection of Mr. Henley, who has throughout thrown his broad shield over the Government, we may presume that he has reached the limit of his concessions, and that should a critical division ensue on his policy of "no surrender" he will be supported by a small majority.

The question of the exclusion of Ireland from the Reform Bill was formally raised on Friday by Mr. Fortescue. Mr. Disraeli pleaded the state of business in addition to the condition of Ireland as a reason for delay. He promised

WITHERING accusation! Demolishing criticism! Who has not heard it pronounced in reference to some poor much-suffering sermon, or wretchedlyunfortunate book, whose pages seem to take a ghastlier shade of whiteness at the dread charge? Sundry individuals, too, have their qualities not unfrequently summed up in this indefinite but sufficiently suggestive adjective. Most of us, probably, would, if we had our deserts, come under the category, for distinguishing attributes of person, mind, or character, are not so generally possessed as to entitle many to be singled out from the common genus Homo. Ideals of beauty, paragons of excellence, and intellectual giants, are happily for the world, with its very matter-of-fact and common necessities, sufficiently rare to induce us to believe that only the minority of our readers can claim to belong to either class. The epithet is, however, applied in a positively bad sense, though susceptible as we shall show of a far higher one, to persons of a vulgar, coarse habit of mind and life, who well deserve to be thus characterised. There are, unfortunately, to be met with men and women in nearly every grade of life who seem utterly lacking in delicate appreciation of the feelings of others, who are gross in word and action, and in whom neither the practical discipline of life, nor social circumstances, nor education, nor even religion, have sufficed to refine the coarse nature and the rude spirit. In the treatment of the poor, of dependents, of the suffering, and of social inferiors generally, the vulgar roughness of such is conspicuous. Let them be for ever rightly classed with the commonness of worthless and despised things.

The word, however, frequently indicates only the folly, vanity, or ignorance of those who utter it. There are pretentious critics, freshmen at college, ladies with a touch of bluestockingism, whose intellectual conceptions are so out of the general range, so fresh, vivid, original, and Alpine in proportion, that to their far-travelled thought and from their ethereal elevation the sober words of ordinary men, be they preachers or writers, seem but "commonplace." Others, again, of a sensational cast of mind, are never satisfied except by a display of intellectual pyrotechny and startling tableaux of the pantomime order, in which angels and stars are supplied ad libitum. To such, a grave discourse of the duties, and cares, and sins, and sorrows of such very unheroic men as are to be seen in streets and shops and offices, must be, as Horace phrases it, altogether "sermone pedestri." To literary "casuals," reading butterflies, who skip sentences and skim paragraphs, much that flies before their eye must have a very so-so character, simply because there is none of the careful reflection which, according to Locke, following up perception, enables us to gain ideas. And in every kind of observation, whether of nature, or of men, or of books, to the superficial and the hasty nothing presents itself that will quicken thought or emotion. "Commonplace," too. is often the judgment delivered by people just because they themselves deserve most truly to be so described. We remember once, when watching sunset from a rocky height, famed for the grandeur of the surrounding scenery, seeing a party of tourists ascend, who, after asking their guide the names of some churches and gentlemen's seats to be descried below, exclaimed, "Well, let's be off now, that's about all to be seen." Thus those who carry with them no thought, no fancy, no enthusiasm, will see nothing to inspire ideas or kindle emotion in the brilliancy of genius or the majesty of nature.

As it is true that there is nothing noble or great which may not be made ridiculous by ludicrous associations, absurd parodies, and other appliances of wicked wit, or by chance, which is often a very Puck of mischief, so it is also true that there is hardly anything common which may not be redeemed to a higher service or be made to assume an aspect of dignity.

That the common forms the great basis of the whole material creation and of human society, is enough alone to entitle it to respect. Common earths and rocks, not rare minerals, are the broad foundations of the world. The lower types of vegetation subserve by their decay the growth of higher forms. And among men it is the millions who toil however that "if the present Government should be then in office," he would bring in a Bill early next Session, and intimated not arts of advanced civilisation possible, by affording obscurely that the claims of Scotland also would to others the leisure for those intellectual pursuits have to be postponed till next year in order from which they again derive a benefit. The com-

mon-place things then upon which all physical, social, and mental life depends are because essential of the most real value. It is not for the tapering lighthouse gracefully springing from the rough rock to despise the firm mass upon which it rests.

How very much of the depreciation of things is due to the influence of comparison. Were it not for the presence of something esteemed of more value, or grander in character, or otherwise preferable, many things now but slightly regarded would be thought far more highly of. Common kinds of food by the luxurious are despised, but to shipwrecked and starving men would seem the richest fare. Again, that which is constantly enjoyed has but little of the attention given to things which are but seldom known. We find out the value of possessions and persons often by losing them. In both these cases the disregard of the commonplace is due to the want of a thoughtful consideration of the intrinsic absolute worth of that which is so contemptuously

Often does it happen that worth is hidden, and even apparently purposely disquised. The parts of plants most useful for medicine or food are frequently inconspicuous and unattractive. The bird of the sweetest song has not the gayest plumage. And so it is with the people we meet. Bough speech, nagainly appearances, conceal in many cases the noblest natures, the most generous hearts, the loftiest minds. It is as if it had been intended that we should learn, by a repeated experience of the falseness of externals, to form no hasty judgments according to prejudice, taste, or indolence of disposition, but should dispassionately observe, fully investigate, and dilligantly inquire, before forming our conclusions. Thus a mental culture, at once trengthening and enlarging, is necessitated if we would know truth from falsehood. God does not proclaim His handiwork in sensational advertisenents, but leaves us to find it out by careful esearch, and in proportion to the honesty and labour of our pursuit will be the value of our discoveries.

There are certain broad facts, however, which cover everything, though insignificant by comparison and degraded in its uses, with dignity. That there is nothing which has not been struck into being by the Almighty flat, out of the silence and the void of the ages that knew not the creature but only the Creator, is sufficient to establish for the minutest and st thing a claim to reverent regard. It was not, and it is, and its maker is God. Are there not in these simple statements materials for the gravest thoughts of philosophy, and for the devoutest meditaions of piety? The mystery of life, too, whose energy quickens into flow the juices of the smallest lant and directs the quivering motion of the animalcule, a mystery too subtile for analysis, too recondite for dissection, is a further reason for our solemnly treading this temple of the universe in which the Shekinah of the Divine presence hallows with the glory of incomprehensible wisdom the lichen that tints the stones of its outer courts, and the insect that flits for an instant through the rich lights of its windows. And the great common heritage of immortality constitutes for all men a title to reverence when every other shall have been lost. Ignorant, brutal by habit, coarse by nature, and polluted by the foullest sins, as may be the men and women around us, they are nevertheless the possessors of an existence which will survive all changes and continue for ever in a growth of good or evil. "The things that perish in the using," be they thrones of power or systems of human knowledge, lose their greatness and absorbing interest as we t the be with them will be young with immortality when only a few ancient ill-understood monuments of their deeds and thoughts shall survive to their race on earth. The destinies of an empire cannot vie with those of a beggar.

Of the commonplace, too, there has been a redemption. The evil in men's hearts has ever prompted them to degrade and oppress all whom they could subject to their power. But the truth that makes men free, has worked for their deliverance from all bondage-physical, mental, social, and spiritual. It has elevated, refined, purified, and consecrated to nobler ends, the words upon our lips, the instruments in our hands, and all the conditions of life. And what God has cleansed let not man call "common."

A CANDID STEWARD .- Our Irish Chief Secretary, being the owner of a fine estrich which some days ago was safely delivered of an egg, recei el the following telegram from his steward:—"My lord, as your lardship is out of the country, I have presented the biggest goose I could find to sit on the estrich's egg."—Rehose from the Clubs.

Barliamentary Proceedings.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Thursday, the Archbishop of CANTERBURY denied the accuracy of statements that have been published concerning the Ritual Commissioners, and stated that the Commissioners had agreed among themselves not to make public the proceedings at

Lord Dz Grzy called attention to the report of the Committee upon the transport and supply departments of the army, and inquired whether the Government intended to carry out the recommendation to consolidate the administrative departments and establish a control department—propositions which his official experience induced him to approve. Lord Longroup having stated that the report had been referred for consideration to the several departments concerned, and that no decision had been yet come to by the Minister for War, the Duke of Cambridge, while approving the appointment of a chief controller, expressed a hope that care would be taken not to allow that officer to overrule the orders of the military commanding officer. Lord Strathnairn, Lord DE GREY called attention to the report of the not to allow that officer to overrule the orders of the military commanding officer. Lord Strathairn, who had been chairman of the committee, urged the necessity of a more clear definition of the authority of various military departments, and mentioned several ludicrous controversies that had arisen between the civil and military branches upon trivial points, which had caused much trouble and incon-

The sitting was closed at five minutes to seven o'clock.

On Friday, Lord Carnarvon called attention to the defective arrangements of the House in respect of acoustics, and complained that on account of the architectural peculiarities of the Chamber few peers could be well heard by those present. He considered that the Chamber had been constructed rather with a view to State pageants than for Parliamentary discussion, and if it was necessary to carry on their debates there some improvement should be effected. He therefore moved for a select committee to inquire into the subject. Lord Malmasbury did not agree as to the extent of the inconvenience of the present arrangement, but would not oppose the motion if it arrangement, but would not oppose the motion if it were thought necessary to press it. Lord Carms, referring to his experience as counsel at the bar of the House, said he thought it was the Chamber least adapted for hearing that he had known. Ultimately the motion was agreed to the motion was agreed to.

The Earl of BRADFORD brought up her Majesty's answer to the address for a commission to inquire into the revenues of the Irish Church, stating that she had given directions for a Royal Commission to be

The House adjourned at thirty-five minutes past

On Monday, Lord STRATFORD DE REDELIPFE, in moving for papers, commented upon the recent oppressive action of the Moldavian Government towards the Jewish population in that country, which he ascribed to a jealousy of the superior industry and astuteness of the Israelite portion of the community. Observing that although the execution of the unjustifiable decree had been suspended, M. Bratiano, the Minister by whom it was issued, still remained in office, he moved an address for any correspondence between the English Government and the Porte, or the Government of the Danubian Principalities, relating to this subject. Lord Malmesbury suggested the Government of the Danuolan Principalities, re-lating to this subject. Lord Malmassury suggested the postponement of further discussion, as he had received her Majesty's commands to lay upon the table the correspondence asked for. The motion was then withdrawn.

was then withdrawn.

Lord Dz Grey called attention to the memorandum issued by the War Office respecting the employment of volunteers in aid of the civil power on occasions of riot and disturbance. He objected to the circular as ambiguous and calculated to place volunteers in a false position; for which reasons he recommended a reconsideration of the subject by the Government. Lord Longroundefanded the circular, excusing any apparent vague. of the subject by the Government. Lord Longrond defended the circular, excusing any apparent vagueness in its terms by the difficulty of providing beforehand for all possible circumstances, but stated that the Government would not object to make any amendment that might be proved to be desirable. In a conversation which ensued the circular was condemned by Lords Russell and Halipax as ambiguous and uncertain, and by Lords Cowper, Dennigh, and others, who objected to the employment of volunteers, as such, in repression of civil disturbances. Lord Malmesbury, on behalf of the Government. ment, declined to accede to a suggestion from Lord Halifax that the circular should be withdrawn, believing that the difficulty of interpreting it had been exaggerated; but declared their willingness to consider whether its terms could not be made more

The Salmon Fishery (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill, moved by Lord Cranworth, was opposed by several peers, who objected to it as being calculated to interfere with the beneficial operation of the Act of 1862; but upon a division the second reading was carried by 27 against 22.

In answer from a question from Lord Clanricarde, Lord MALMESBURY stated that the case of the Tornado was still before the Spanish Council of State, and her Majesty's Government could only await the result of a fair trial of the cause which the Spanish Government had promised it should receive.

The sitting was closed at ten minutes to eight of elect.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. LAND TENURE IN IRELAND.

The Wednesday sitting of the House of Commons was taken up with another discussion of the Irish land question, on the second reading of the Land Tenure (Ireland) Bill, which was moved by Sir C. O'Lochlan in a speech of great length. It provides, among other things, that no tenancy from year to year shall hereafter be created by parol agreement or by construction of law; that all tenancies (with certain objections) in the absence of a contract, shall be presumed to be leasehold for the term of twenty-one years; that twelve months' notice shall be necessary to determine an annual tenancy, and that a dispossessed annual tenant shall be entitled to compensation for growing crops and unexhausted manure. There are numerous other subsidiary compensation for growing crops and unexhausted manure. There are numerous other subsidiary clauses to carry out these leading provisions in the bill, which aims at constituting a code of land tenure for Ireland, and it was supported by Sir J. Gray, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. O'Reilly, and Mr. O'Beirne. The rejection of the bill was moved by Sir H. BRUCE, who maintained that where it was not useless it would be mischievous, and that it would compel Irish landlords for their own protection to give all their tenants immediate notice to quit. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for Ireland strenuously opposed the bill as an invasion of the rights of property, and calculated to stimulate agitation.

The debate continued till a quarter to six, when it adjourned by the standing order.

Some other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at five minutes to six o'clock.

THE REFORM BILL.

On Thursday the House went into Committee on the Reform Bill, resuming with clause 31, the Boundary Commission clause, which was finally settled and agreed to. Postponed clause 38, providing for the case of separate registers, was agreed to.

On the new clause 37, providing that a mere transfer from one office to another shall not vacate a coast M. House took objective to its principle and

seat, Mr. Henley took objection to its principle, and appealing to the history of the present session, urged that it was frequently very convenient to a Government that there should be opportunities for taking the opinion of the country on a particular line of policy which had led to extensive Ministerial changes. Lord Cramborns, however, denied that the re-election of a Minister who had changed office was any approval of his policy, as it generally occurred as a

tion of a Minister who had changed office was any approval of his policy, as it generally occurred as a matter of courtesy. Mr. Serjeant Gaseles objected. The clause was agreed to, with an arrangement, suggested by Mr. Ayron, that the offices carrying this privilege should be specified in a schedule.

The Committee then took the new clauses, Mr. Disraeli's, of course, taking the precedence. The first was a clause providing for the increase of polling places, the discussion of which occupied several hours. Numerous amendments were suggested, and in the end the clause was settled on the principle of empowering the magistrates in counties, and the town council or magistrates in boroughs, to divide them into such districts as may seem most convenient, and that a polling-place shall be provided in each district by the returning officer.

Mr. Fawcerr proposed to add to the clause a proviso putting the expenses of hustings, polling-clerks, polling-books, and other requisites of an election on the county and borough rates; and Mr.

clerks, polling-books, and other requisites of an election on the county and borough rates; and Mr. Labouchers made a further suggestion that each candidate at a county election shall deposit 100%. with the returning officer by way of caution money to cover expenses, and borough candidates 50%. The amendment of Mr. Fawcett was supported by Mr. Hibbert, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. Beresford Hope, Sir H. Verney, and Mr. White, on the ground of the great importance of diminishing the expense of elections and opening Parliament to poor men; and opposed by Lord Hotham, Mr. Barrow, and Mr. Henley, who urged that, by encouraging sham candidates, it would in reality increase the expenses of elections, that these expenses of hustings, &c., were a very small part of electioneering expenditure, and that the country would regard this transfer from the candidates' shoulders to the rates as a mean and shabby trait of the House of Commons.

Mr. Mill argued that the expenses of elections to

shabby trait of the House of Commons.

Mr. Mill argued that the expenses of elections to the House of Commons were part of the expenses of governing the country, and candidates ought no more to be taxed to pay them than judges ought to be taxed for the expenses of administering justice; and, treating this as part of the great question of diminishing the expenses of elections, he pointed out that to require candidates to pay for the privilege of entering the House of Commons would foster an opinion among those who conferred the privilege

an opinion among those who conferred the privilege that the payment ought to be made direct to them. Lord CRANBORNE objected to the proposal that it would lead to an organised system of sham candidates, who would be sent down by the London clubs, perhaps in a mere spirit of mischief, or to test the zeal or the purse of a candidate, and thus it would be couragement to poor candidates.

Mr. GLADSTONE supported Mr. Fawcett's amendment, chiefly as a means of showing to the country that the House was in earnest in its desire to diminish the expenses of elections and to discourage

wenality.

Mr. Laine maintained that the arguments on which the amendment was supported led to the payment of members, and, denying altogether the assumption that the House was thronged with men who had no title but their money-bags, he opposed the amendment as a step towards a great change in the amendment as a step towards a great change in the amendment as a step towards a great change in the composition of the House, which was of infinitely more importance than a change in the constitu-

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER pointed out that the principle of the clause, if accepted, must be carried much further, and must be extended to other expenses, which were quite as legitimate as hustings, polling-booths, and the like.

Mr. Scourfeld also opposed the amendment, reminding the Committee that the county rate was levied on a limited area, and insisting that the charge, if removed from the candidate, ought to be placed on the Consolidated Fund.

On a division, the amendment was negatived by a majority of 106—248 to 142.

Four other new clauses proposed by Mr. Disraeli were agreed to—providing for the hire of rooms for polling-places, the delivery of lists and the commencepolling-places, the delivery of lists and the commence-ment of registers of voters, the disfranchisement of persons in the receipt of parochial relief, and the amendment of the oath to be taken by the poll-clerk; an amendment by Mr. Gurney, to convert the oath into a declaration, being defeated by the close division of 178 to 173.

This completes the Bill, as far as the Government is concerned, with the exception of the schedules; and the Committee adjourned.

VACCINATION. Some objection was raised to the further progre of the Vaccination Bill, and a motion was made by Mr. Vandersyl that it be read a third time that day six months, but after a short debate the amendment was negatived, and the Bill was read a third time

Shortly before two o'clock the usual wrangle aros over the appointment of the Committee on the Ecclesiastical Titles Act; and, after two motions to adjourn had been defeated by considerable majorities, the nomination was completed, Mr. Newdegate de-

clining to serve.

The House adjourned at two o'clock.

At the morning sitting on Friday Lord STANLEY, replying to Lord E. Cecil, stated that he had invited the Viceroy of Egypt to become the guest of the State during his stay in this country, and that apartments, which had frequently been occupied by foreign potentates, were being prepared for him at Claridge's Hotel.

In reply to a question from Mr. B. Cochrane, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he proposed to ask the House to permit him to take morning sittings at two o'clock during the month of July whenever they might be necessary, chiefly for the purposes of the Reform Bill.

THE REFORM BILL.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, replying to Mr. Glad-stone, explained that the lodger qualification would give a vote to persons residing in lodgings of the clear annual value of 10% unfurnished.

clear annual value of 10% unfurnished.

The House then went into Committee on the Reform Bill, and some hours were occupied by a new clause brought up by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL to carry out an amendment inserted in clause three some time ago, on the suggestion of Mr. Denman, that the rate on the payment of which the franchise depends shall be demanded by the overseer. The clause provides that every poor-rate payable in respect of premises capable of conferring the Parliamentary franchise, either under this or any other Act, shall be demanded from the occupier by a note delivered at the house, and that no rate shall be payable until the expiration of seven days from the service of such notice. The discussion, which was confined at first to the principle of demanding the confined at first to the principle of demanding the rate, gradually enlarged in its sphere, and, threatening at one time to revive the buried compounder and the whole principle on which the bill is founded, turned off on the precise amount of obligation the Government comes under when it accepts the amendment of a private member.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL, in introducing the clause, disclaimed all responsibility for it, and explained that he had drawn it up to carry out the understanding arrived at on a former evening.

The clause was strenuously opposed by Mr. Marsh, Lord Cranbourne, Mr. Gorst, and others, who pointed out that it would give the overseers the power of en-franchising the very lowest class of voters, who never paid rates at all, by neglecting to give them notice, when of course their names would still con-tinue to appear on the register; and that in this way the old compounding system would be restored, for the landlord, by agreement with the overseers, would go on paying the rates, and the tenants, by virtue of no notice having been served on them, would have the vote. Mr. Roebuck also opposed the clause on the same grounds, and, avowing his desire to exclude the very lowest class of voters, maintained that notice on the church doors that a rate had been made

ought to be sufficient demand.

Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Denman, and others, supported the clause, laying great stress on the importance of the principle of demand on the voter, and arguing that the overseer without some much obligation being imposed on him might disfranchise any number of voters by not calling on them to pay their rates until after the legal period.

Lord J. Browne, who was supported by Sergeant KINGLAKE and Mr. HENDERSON, to avert the evil

consequences predicted from leaving too much to the will of the overseer, proposed an addition to the clause imposing a fine of one pound for every case of neglect to send the required notice; but it was opposed by the SOLICITOR-GENERAL, and on a division was rejected by the large majority of 327 to 48.

On the question that the clause be added to the bill, Mr. ROKBUCK renewed his earnest protest against it, maintaining that it destroyed a valuable security for the exclusion of the rabble from the constituency.

Mr. LOCKE also objected to the clause as entirely quences predicted from leaving too much to the

impracticable, and Mr. DENMAN supported it, assert-

impracticable, and Mr. DENMAN supported it, asserting that if the principle of demand had not been yielded on a former occasion he should not have permitted clause 3 to pass without a division.

Mr. Hardy, speaking for himself, declined to support it, believing it to be mischievous, and avowed his preference for putting the new voters on the same footing as the ten-pounders now are.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer reminded the Committee that at the time the Government under-

Committee that at the time the Government under-took to bring in this clause their influence was not very great, and the opinion of the large majority was decidedly in its favour, but the engagement the Government then gave went no further than to frame the clause and giving it such support as would put Mr. Denman in the same position as if his amendment had been carried, and on a future occasion they would be free he held to oppose it if they thought fit. would be free, he held, to oppose it if they thought fit.

Mr. Gladstone commented on the difference in

the tone of Mr. Disraeli's and Mr. Hardy's speeches, and insisted that the Government was bound to give the clause a bond fide support. As to the clause itself, the principle of demand he held to be vital, and if it were rejected the whole question of per-sonal rating would be reopened, and the battle of the franchise would have to be fought over again.

The Attorney-General said he did not approve,

the principle of the clause, and though he should vote for it now, he reserved to himself the liberty of opposing it on the report.

On a division the clause was rejected by the narrow majority of 2—207 to 205, the whole Treasury Bench, with one or two exemptions, going out in support of

majority of 2—207 to 205, the whole Treasury Bench, with one or two exceptions, going out in support of it, in opposition to the great body of their supporters. This result gave rise to an excited, and at times acrimonous debate. It was commenced by Mr. Glapstone, who remarked that the line taken by the Attorney-General struck a blow at the confidence which ought to prevail between the Executive and the members of the House in arrangements of this kind, and asked with great warmth whether the Government had used its legitimate influence with its supporters to carry the clause, which embodied a distinct agreement made with Mr. Denman. Turning to Mr. Hardy, he asked him what course he had taken in the division, and repeated that the decision just in the division, and repeated that the decision just given reopened the borough franchise, and if not reversed would convert household suffrage into a mere

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL maintained that he had The ATTORNEY-GENERAL maintained that he had done nothing inconsistant with the arrangement—which was that, acting as the ministerial agent of the House, he should bring in a clause embodying what seemed to be the general desire. Mr. HARDY replied to Mr. Gladstone that he had not voted at all, though so strong were his objections to the clause, that had it not been proposed by the Attorney-General he should have voted against it. No stipulation had ever been made which made his course dishonourable. Colonel Gurry vindicated the conduct of the independent made which made his course dishonourable. Colonel
GILPIN vindicated the conduct of the independent
Conservatives. It was Mr. Gladstone's injudicious
threat to reopen the whole question which had
swelled the majority.

Mr. CARDWELL pointed out that it was not the
conduct of the independent members which was
under dispute; but whether the Government, having
assented to the suggestion of a private member, and

assented to the suggestion of a private member, and thus avoided a defeat, were not bound to treat it as

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER appealed to the history of the Committee as a proof that he had always been anxious to carry out engagements with members; but in this case the engagement, he re-minded them, was not very perfect or formal. Re-plying to Mr. Gladstone's question, he said that he had exercised his influence on all the gentlemen on his side with whom he could communicate in the hurry of an impending division, to induce them to

hurry of an impending division, to induce them to support the clause.

Some further conversation followed as to the exact character of the engagement with Mr. Denman, and the extent to which the Government was bound to support the clause, and, in answer to Mr. Hibbert, who maintained that the majority of the House was in favour of notice of the rate being given, the Chancellos of the Exchequer said it would be his duty to take into consideration what had occurred, though he had no great chance of carrying a clause without the aid of the other side, for the majority in the late division could not have been obtained had not a considerable number of the Liberal party

Mr. H. Baillie suggested that Mr. Denman should undertake the task of drawing up a clause himself, to which Mr. Denman partly assented, and Mr. Henley wound up the conversation by pointing to the importance of not giving the overseers the power either of confranchisement or disferenties. either of enfranchisement or disfranchisement—a consideration which had entirely turned his vote in the debate.

Colonel Dyorr next proposed a clause, transferring freeholders in Parliamentary boroughs, or within seven miles thereof, to the borough registers, which was under discussion when the morning sitting came to an end.

THE IRISH REFORM BILL.

At the evening sitting, after an ineffectual attempt to count out the House, Mr. C. Forrescue moved a resolution, affirming that it is essential to the satisresolution, amrming that it is essential to the satisfactory settlement of the question of Parliamentary reform that a Reform Bill should be passed for Ireland, and that the Government should bring in the bill during the present session. Colonel FRENCH seconded the motion. Mr. CONOLLY did not think it would be wise to bring in a Reform Bill under the existing given the color of Ireland. The

electoral rights which England and Scotland had won. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the exceptional circumstances of Ireland were sufficient to induce him not to bring in a Reform Bill for that country, but if Ireland had been astranquil as England and Scotland, the state of business in the House was alone a sufficient reason for not bringing in the bill Besides, Scotland had greater claims, and the chances of the Scotch bill passing this session were lessening day by day; but he promised, if the present Government be then in office, to bring in a bill at the beginning of next session. Mr. Gladstone thought the Government had acted unwisely in not bringing in the Irish bill. The bill was due to Ireland in point of feeling, and it was due to England and Scotland that they should know the views of the Government with regard to Ireland. He did not think that the circumstances of Ireland were a reason for not bringing in exceptional circumstances of Ireland were sufficient stances of Ireland were a reason for not bringing in the bill, but a reason for bringing it in. After a few words from Sir F. HEYGATE, the motion was with-

THE DUTIES OF VOLUNTEERS.

Captain VIVIAN called attention to the recent WarOffice circular on the duties of volunteers, and, while approving the earlier paragraphs, criticised the latter portion, which speaks of the volunteers acting as special constables, and asked for an explanation of the difference between a dangerous and an ordinary riot, and for a definition of a felonious act, concluding by a resolution affirming that the volunteers, in case of civil tumult, have no duties distinct from those of of civil tumult, have no duties distinct from those of ordinary subjects. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL replied that the resolution was entirely in barmony with the circular, the general effect of which was that volunteers could not be used as a military force, but that they were not exempt from the duties of all other classes of her Majesty's subjects. The vagueness of the circular was criticised by Mr. Forster, Mr. Hughes, and Lord Elcho, who suggested that paragraphs 6, 7, 8, and 9, referring to the responsibilities of the volunteers as citizens, should be withdrawn, in which he was supported by General Perl and Sir G. GREY; and it was defended by the SOLIGITOR-GENERAL, who repeated that there was nothing in the instructions which changed the responsibilities of the volunteers as citizens, and by Sir J. Pakington, who, in the end, promised to consider the propriety of omitting the paragraphs to which objection had been taken; and Captain Vivian's resolution was then agreed to.

agreed to.
The Public Records (Ireland) Bill passed through

Some other orders were disposed of, and the House adjourned at seven minutes to two o'clock.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

On Monday, Lord STANLEY, answering a question from Mr. Baxter, stated that, though rapid progress could not be said to be made with the negotiation on the Alabama claims, nothing had occurred to lead him to despair of a satisfactory settlement; and he promised to lay the correspondence on the table before the end of the session.

MORNING SITTINGS.

Mr. Disraeli's motion to continue the new syste of morning sittings in a modified form—that is, to say, to give the Government power to fix them whensay, to give the Government power to fix them whenever they think necessary for the progress of business—was agreed to, after some faint protests against its effects on the privileges of private members. Mr. Crawford called attention to the frequent attempts made to count out the House at its reassembling at nine o'clock, and proposed an amendment which would have the effect of preventing their success before half-past nine o'clock; but the only supporter it found was Mr. Bright, who thought it very unhandsome of English members not to come down to make a House for the discussion of Irish questions. General Peel, Lord Dunkellin, and Captain Vivian remarked that the suggestion would have no practical results. Mr. DISRAELI, while disapproving "count outs," deprecated an interference with the practical results. Mr. DISRAELI, while disapproving "count outs," deprecated an interference with the privilege, and, not denying that the new system had curtailed the time allotted to private members, reminded the committee that it was only asked for a limited period and under a modified form; and

Mr. GLADSTONE, expressing approval of the system, pointed out that the chief objection might be got rid of by allotting part of the morning sittings to private members. Mr. Crawford's amendment was then negatived.

THE REFORM BILL.

The House then went into Committee on the Reform Bill, and resumed the discussion on Colonel Dyott's new clause, transferring the possessors of freehold, copyhold, or leasehold qualifications in a Parliamentary borough, and residing within seven miles, from the county to the borough register. It was supported by Mr. Griffith and Mr. Vance, and opposed by Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Bright, and Mr. Gladstone, and, after Mr. DISRAELI had intimated that though there might be much to be said for the that, though there might be much to be said for the proposal, the Government, after carefully considering it, had resolved that it was not expedient to include it in their bill, the clause was negatived.

A clause to check the practice of creating rent-charges for the purpose of conferring the franchise resourced by Mr. Negre and supposed by Mr.

was proposed by Mr. NEATE and supported by Mr. GLADSTONE; but, being opposed by Mr. DISRAELI, it was withdrawn, Mr. NEATE promising to bring it

forward again if he received any encouragement.

The new clause was moved by Mr. Candlish, to deprive all electors of their votes who are employed for reward at an election as agents, canvassers, mes-sengers, or in similar capacities, and to make it a misdemeanour in the elector so employed to vote, III, Mr. Roebuck renewed his earnest protest against maintaining that it destroyed a valuable security of Donoghuz said it was impossible to suppose that the exclusion of the rabble from the constituency.

Mr. Locke also objected to the clause as entirely down quietly without having accorded to them the land in the candidate or agent who employed him. It was discussed at great length. Ultimately the clause was passed with an amendment inserted by Mr. NEATE extending the disqualifying period of employment to six months before the election, and with the exclusion of the latter part of the clause, which subjects the employer to the penalties of a misdemeanour.

misdemeanour.

Mr. Horsyall then brought up his clause conferring a third member on Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham. In support of it he showed, referring in detail to the statistics, that in point of population and property these towns were on a par with, and Liverpool, with which he was best acquainted, was superior to, the City of London, and in intelligence also, he contended, they had an equal claim to a larger representation.

claim to a larger representation.

Mr. ADDERLEY opposed the clause, arguing that the principle of representation by numbers on which it was based was new, and atterly opposed to the old principle of local representation—that each place should send the same number of members, and insisted that the innovation would degrade the representation, by making members mere counters instead of delegates to consult for the public good. The clause, he objected, was proposed with an ultimate view to the representation of minorities by the multiplication of unicorn constituencies; and he urged that no town would be better represented either in its local or general interests by an increase in the number of its representatives, and that if the amendment were accepted these great towns ought to be subdivided, as was proposed in the case of Glasgow.

Mr. H. Lawis advocated the claims of Marylebone, a the grounds of population and property, to at least to additional members.

Mr. SNOLLETT complained of the resuscitation of a question already disposed of, and urged the committee not to convict itself of vacillation by accepting an amendment which was inconsistent with one of the main principles of the redistribution scheme that there should be no unicorn constituencies.

Mr. Geschen, in support of the clause, combated the objection that the members for large towns were overwhelmed with private business, and argued that as they had more varied Imperial interests to represent them the members for small towns, their numbers ought to be increased.

After some remarks from Mr. SANDFORD and Mr. T. CHANBERS, Mr. BRIGHT argued that it was not more representation by debating power that the great towns required, but an increased voting power more commensurate with their wealth, population, and the greatness of their interests, and reminding the committee that as it was from these large towns had come the movement which had brought Reform to its present position, he predicted that when they began to turn their minds to this question of redistribution, the new electors in these great centres, if this demand were refused, would see that the House had not dealt justly by them, and would, in the very next Parliament, demand that some of the smallest boroughs should be extinguished and their members added to the great towns. For the sake of three members he urged it was unwise to miss a satisfactory settlement.

Mr. BEECKOTT explained that he had voted against After some remarks from Mr. SANDFORD and Mr.

Mr. BEECROFT explained that he had voted against Mr. Laing's amendment, not because he was opposed to giving a third member to Leeds but because it was a critical division, and he did not wish to endanger the passing of the bill; and after some observations from the other member for Leeds, Mr. BAINES, in support of the clause and its extension to the claim of Leeds,

the claim of Leeds,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, replying to Mr. Bright's argument that the great towns required increased voting power, nrged that their interests were not represented merely by the two members they sent to Parliament, but by all the members representing similar interests—the metropolis, for instance, could command at least eighty members. After touching on the mode in which our present legislative machinery had adapted itself gradually to the representation of the varied interests of our empire, and explaining once more the spirit in which the Government had drawn up their redistribution scheme, both in relation to the counties and towns, he repeated his objections to the accumulation of members, and finally announced that as a compro-mise the Government would accede to the claim of a third member not only for Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, but also for Leeds, feeling sure that this waiving of the principle would not be pushed to an inconvenient extent, but that their scheme for the adequate representation of counties should not be interfered with—these four seats must be got exclusively from a remodelling of the borough schedules of the bill. Salford, for instance, must yield to Manchester the additional seat he had proposed to give it (here there were decided expressions of disapprobation from the Opposition), and other boroughs in the schedules would have to submit to a similar

This concession on the part of the Government called up

General PREL, who, avowing that if he could accept the franchise in the bill, he should be ready to go to equal electoral districts, predicted that the whole redistribution scheme would be swept away by the next Parliament, and energetically repudiated all responsibility for the measure. Amid loud cheers from the Opposition, and even from some of his own party, he declared that three points stood out conspicuously in these debates—that nothing had less vitality than a "vital point," that nothing was less

secure than a "security," and that nothing was more elastic than the conscience of a Cabinet Minister.

Mr. Gladstone admitted that this was not a ques-

tion between town and county, but between different classes, and while accepting the concession as a great boon, he warned the Government that the proposal to get these four seats at the expense of large towns would not be satisfactory.

Mr. NEVILLE-GRENVILLE and Mr. H. BERKELEY

orged the claim of Bristol to a third member. Mr. urged the claim of Bristol to a third member. Mr. BAZLET and Mr. CHEETHAM deprecated the proposal to deprive Salford of its expected member; and Mr. Serjeant GASELEE urged the Government to revert to the suggestion he had made some time ago to disfranchise all boroughs under 5,000. Mr. LAING asked whether the Government would state the boroughs which were to be eliminated, on which Mr. Disraeli declined to pledge himself. After some conversation as to the best mode of procedure, Mr. Sandford postponed his amendment that two of the members be taken from the city, and the CHAIEMAN put the question that the clause be read a second put the question that the clause be read a second time. There were loud cries of "Agreed," but several members on the Ministerial benches persisted in pressing a division, when the clause was carried by a majority of 234—297 to 63; and the committee then adjourned.

then adjourned.

The third reading of the Railways (Guards and Passengers' Communication) Bill was carried on a division by 43 to 5.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock

foreign and Coionial.

FRANCE.

The Pasha of Egypt is lodged in the Tuileries, and is the object of great attentions. He has attended a magnificent ball at the Hotel de Ville, and was on Wednesday present at a grand review of 15,000 troops in the courtyard of the Tuileries, which Prince Humbert and Prince Arthur of England also attended. In obedience to the command of the Sultan, the Pasha will prolong his stay in Paris.

On Sunday afternoon the Sultan arrived in Paris. His Imperial Majesty was met at the railway by the Emperor, Prince Napoleon, the Ministers, and a large number of notabilities. The Sultan was in perfect health, and appeared much satisfied with the cordiality of his reception by the Emperor and the people. An immense crowd was present along the line of the procession. Abdul Aziz did not ride on horseback, but took his seat in one of the closed Imperial State carriages, having the Emperor on his left hand and a couple of his own Ministers in front of him. The Emperor wore the uniform of a general of division. The Sultan was dressed in a red fez and a blue frock ornamented with a moderate amount of gold lace, with a diamond star and the red ribbon of the Legion of Honour across his breast. Ten other State carriages followed, with the members of the Sultan's suite—all of the male sex. The Palace of the Tuileries was entered beneath the Arc de Triomphe, and the Sultan alighted at the Pavillon de l'Horloge. After being introduced to the Empress, he again entered his carriage, and was driven by the garden of the Tuileries, across the Place de la Concorde, to the Palais de l'Elysée.

On Monday the distribution of prizes at the Exhibition took place. The address of the Emperor contained only sentiments of a general character, appropriate to the occasion. His Majesty observed that the Exhibition had apparently in view only material interests, a sentiment of concord and civilisation arose from the competition of intelligence. Nations learn to know and esteem each other, and

sation arose from the competition of intelligence. sation arose from the competition of intelligence. Nations learn to know and esteem each other, and hatred is extinguished. The truth becomes more apparent that the prosperity of each country contributes to the prosperity of all. The Exhibition not only exhibited the marvels of luxury, but the interests of the labouring classes had never aroused more lively solicitude. Thus all improvements march forward. If science, by turning matter to account, liberates labour, the cultivation of the mind, by subduing vice, prejudices, and vulgar pasmind, by subduing vice, prejudices, and vulgar passions, also liberates humanity. The Emperor alluded to the visit of the majority of the sovereigns alluded to the visit of the majority of the sovereigns and princes of Europe to the Exhibition. They would see France as she is—great, prosperous, and free—and notwithstanding her development of wealth, and the enticements of prosperity, would divine without trouble that the fibre of the nation is always ready to vibrate as soon as the question of honour and the country arises, and that this noble suscep-tibility could not be a subject of alarm for the repose of the world. The Emperor said, "Let those who have lived for a short time amongst us carry to their homes a just opinion of our country, let them feel persuaded of the sentiments of esteem and sympathy we entertain for foreign nations, and of our sincere desire to live at peace with them." His Majesty concluded by expressing a hope that the Exhibition of 1867 would mark a new era of harmony and pro-

In the afternoon, at 2.30 p.m., the Emperor received the Lord Mayor and some of the Aldermen of the City of London. The Lord Mayor read an address, in which he referred to the late attempted assassination, and also congratulated his Majesty on the success of the Exhibition. In reply to the address, which was written in English, the Emperor thanked the Lord Mayor and the other members of the deputation, in the same language, for the cordial step they had taken, and the hearty sentiments they had

PRUSSIA.

The King has gone to Liegnitz; Count Bismark

to Pomerania.
The University of Halle have just given Count Bismark a certificate of character. They have made him a doctor of philosophy, but they have refused to make him a doctor of law, the learned members hold-ing that the achievements of the Count were "not so

on Thursday Herr Twesten was sentenced by the Disciplinary Court to pay a fine of 100 thalers, on account of a speech delivered by him in the Chamber

of Deputies.

According to a Berlin paper a distinct understanding was arrived at in Paris between the Prussian and French Government on the North Schleswig question. It was agreed that Flensburg, Duppel, and Alsen should continue to belong to Prussia.

A Government ordinance has been published suspending the banishment of the families of those inhabitants of Northern Schleswig who had evaded by flight their liability to military service.

ITALY.

ITALY.

The bill drawn up by the committee as a counter scheme to that brought forward by the Government for the conversion of the ecclesiastical property, proposes the conversion of the whole of the property, its division into small lots and sale by auction, the Government to be authorised to issue bonds sufficient to realise 400 millions of lire, bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent., and redeemable in twenty-five years. The bill further imposes a tax of thirty per cent. on ecclesiastical property, and stipulates that no bishop shall be appointed until the number of the episcopate shall have been reduced, and a new circumscription of the dioceses introduced.

Signor Ferrara has submitted to the Chamber of Deputies the bill for the provisional exercise of the Budget as modified by the Senate. It was adopted by 211 against 18 votes.

ROME.

At a public consistory held on Wednesday, which was attended by 400 bishops, the Pope pronounced an allocution in which he praised the zeal of the prelates in coming to Rome, and their attachment to the Holy See. He said,—

Nothing was more beautiful than that example of the union of the Church to celebrate the canonisation of martyrs and the centenary of St. Peter. When the enemies of the Catholic Church saw this union, they could comprehend her immense power and the error of those who declare her to be antiquated. The union of the bishops and the Vicar of Christ would always tend more and more to strengthen the Church.

His Holiness confirmed the condemnation of errors.

His Holiness confirmed the condemnation of errors already denounced by the allocution of 29th October, 1865, and expressed the desire to convoke, as soon as a fitting occasion should offer, an cecumenical council to repair the evils which oppressed the Church, and to point out the necessary remedies. The Pope concluded by recommending prayers to God and the Immaculate Virgin, and by giving the bishops his Apostolic Benediction.

On the 29th the ceremony of the canonisation took

On the 29th the ceremony of the canonisation took place with great pomp. One hundred thousand foreigners were present, and the Pope was loudly cheered.

Official reports from Omar Pasha announce that a great success has been obtained by the Imperial troops over the volunteer corps concentrated in the district of Lapethi. After this defeat of the volunteers the inhabitants of Lapethi delivered over to the Imperial army 6,000 carbines and a large quantity of munitions of war which they had recently received from Greece by the Arcadi. The Imperial army now holds the strongholds which it was necessary to occupy previous to marching on Sphakia.

THE EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.

A New York message of Monday says that the captain of an Austrian frigate has telegraphed from New Orleans to the Austrian Minister at Washington that the Emperor Maximilian has been executed, and that Juarez refuses to deliver up the body.

FOREIGN MISCELI

There will be a session of the United States Congress this month.

Garibaldi has gone to the baths of Montecatini, near Pistoja, with his family.

Seventeen millions out of twenty-three millions of the Italian population are unable to read and write.

The cholera is making great ravages in Sicily.

At Girgenti there are 200 cases a-day.

A bill has been introduced into the Victoria

Parliament for the payment of members. The sum proposed is 500l. a year.

A petition has been presented to the French Senate, praying that the remains of Louis Phillippe

may be transferred to France, as those of Napoleon I. were during the first-named monarch's reign. The Portuguese House of Lords has, by a large majority, passed the new civil code, abolishing the

punishment of death, which has already passed the Lower House. A train on the Louisville and Nashville road last month was brought to a dead stop by the host of caterpillars on the rails, and for a day or two after

the track needed sanding on all the up grades. The crops in all parts of the United States are reported to be in excellent condition and promising an abundant yield. For instance, the Indian corn

Negotiations on the subject are said to be in progress between General Ignatief and Aali Pacha. The price of Jerusalem and Jaffa is supposed to be fixed at 100 millions of piastres (twenty millions of francs)." The Gazette de France, remarking on the above says:—"This news cannot be true, for Russia must know, in fact, that the Catholic world would never permit that purchase."

BREAKFAST TO WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

On Saturday morning a public breakfast was given at St. James's Hall in honour of Mr. William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston, who in 1831 originated the anti-slavery movement in the United States by the publication of the *Liberator*. Mr. Bright, M.P., presided, having Mr. Garrison on his right, and the company, which numbered about 400 ladies and gentlemen, included the Duke and Duchess of Argyll; gentlemen, included the Duke and Duchess of Argyll; Earl and Countess Russell; the Earl of Airlie; Lord A. Churchill; the Marquis Townshend; the Lord A. Churchill; the Marquis Townshend; the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P.; Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P.; Mr. Stansfeld, M.P.; Mr. Mill, M.P.; the Hon. F. Leveson Gower, M.P.; Mr. Faweett, M.P.; Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P.; Mr. P. Urquhart, M.P.; Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P.; Mr. M. Laren, M.P.; Mr. Cowen, M.P.; Mr. Gilpin, M.P.; Mr. Taylor, M.P.; the Hon. E. L. Stanley; Mr. Vernen Harcourt, Q.C.; Professor Huxley; and Mr. George Thompson. The Comte de Paris and Mr. Adams, the American Minister, were unable to attend, but signified by letter their hearty sympathy in the object of the meeting.

meeting.

Mr. Bright, in opening the proceedings, stated that they were intended to commemorate one of the greatest triumphs of freedom—a triumph which has raised four millions of human beings from the lowest depths of social and political degradation to that lofty height which men had attained when they possessed equality of rights in the freest country on the globe—a triumph, moreover, which had pronounced the irreversible doom of slavery in all countries and for all time—and to do honour to the most eminent instrument in the achievement of the triumph. Contrasting Mr. Garrison's present posimost eminent instrument in the achievement of the triumph. Contrasting Mr. Garrison's present position with that which he occupied at the outset of his career, Mr. Bright remarked that in 1830 he was the inmate of a prison in Baltimore; that shortly afterwards he had the courage to start a newspaper devoted mainly to the question of the abolition of slavery; and that, about 1835, pro-slavery riots of a terrific character occurred in some of the Northern States, where the temper of the people was very little. terrific character occurred in some of the Northern States, where the temper of the people was very little better than in the South itself, Mr. Garrison's life being in the most imminent peril, and the Legislature of Georgia offering 5,000 dollars for his capture or a lequate proof of his death. They seemed to think that there were people who would do the thing cheaply (a laugh), or that zeal would make up for the smallness of the reward. Mr. Bright then referred to an article in the Westminster Review in 1838, written by Harriet Martineau, in which the leading advocates of abolition and sufferers in its leading advocates of abolition and sufferers in its cause were noticed, and he asked whether there might not be applied to these the sublime words of the Epistle to the Hebrews as having "through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens." Spite of all (Mr. Bright went on to say) that persecution could do, opinion grew—in the North in the favour of freedom, but in the South in the favour of a most devilish delusion, that slavery was a Divine institution. The moment that idea took possession of the South, war became inevitable. Neither fact, nor argument, nor counsel, nor philosophy, nor religion could by any possibility affect the discussion of the had fallen into that share, and had taught their people that slavery was a Divine institution, because then they began to cling to it on other and different grounds, and said, "Evil, be thou my good." Thus we had light set against darkness, freedom against bondage, good against evil, and, if you like, heaven against hell; and unless there was some stupendous miracle, greater than any on record even in the inspired writings, it was impossible that war should not spring out of this state of things. Then, too, the political slaveholders, that dreadful brotherhood in whom all turbulent passions were let loose, the moment they found the Presidential elections of 1860 going adversely to them, took up arms to sustain their hateful system; and then came the earthquake which had been so often foretold, so often menaced, and the ground reeled under the whole nation during four years of agony, and then at last, when the smoke of the battle-field cleared away, the horrid shape which had cast its shadow over a whole continent had vanished and was gone for ever. (Cheers.) An ancient and renowned poet had said:

Unholy is the voice Of loud thanksgiving over slaughtered men. Of loud thanksgiving over slaughtered men.

Americans did themselves. (Cheers.) He hoped the friendship of the two countries would be lasting, and that a chastisement so terrible should be needful for that that meeting would tend to a closer attachment

any of our race; but we might be thankful for this at least, that the chastisement was not sent in vain. Moreover, this great triumph in the field was not all. There came after it another great triumph, the triumph over passion; and there came to the front, not armies and military commanders, but the magnanimity of the mercy of a great and triumphant nation, so that the vanquished were treated as vanquished had never in the history of the world been treated before. (Cheers.) There was a universal feeling in the North that every care should be taken of those who had so recently been enfranchised, and we found that, immediately industry become independent and was paid for, schools were established where they had not heretofore been known, and that finally full political rights were conferred upon people who only a year or two before had been treated as chattels and as things to be bought and sold in any market. He took it for granted we might feel assured that those persons who befriended the negro in his bondage would not now forsake him in his struggle for a higher position. Might we not say, on the review of what had taken place, that probably history had no sadder, and yet at the same time, if we took a little different aspect, no brighter scene? (Cheers.) After claiming for England, with its Clarkson and Wilberforce, its Buxton and Sturge, a share in the glory of negro emancipation, and remarking that the freedom which now overspread their guest's noble nation first sprang into life among our common ancestors, Mr. Bright concluded as follows:

—To Mr. Garrison it has been given to see, in a manner not often afforded to those who do great things of this kind, the fruit of his labours. Over a territory large enough to make many realms he has seen hopeless toil supplanted by a compensated industry, and where the bondman dragged his chain there freedom is enthroned for ever. (Cheers.) I have watched his career with interest since I was crop this year is estimated at 1,200,000,000 bushels compared with 868,000,000 bushels last year.

Jerusalem in the Market.—The Moscow Gazette publishes the following:—"The Belgrade correspondent of the Goloss announces that, while the Turkish Council of Ministers was deliberating on the means of procuring money for the Sultan's voyage, one of the dignitaries proposed to sell Jerusalem to Russia. We do not know what truth there may be in that rumour, but everybody here is convinced that if this sale is not yet effected, it will take place. Negotiations on the subject are said to be in progress seen hopeless toil supplanted by a compensated industry, and where the bondman dragged his chain there freedom is enthroned for ever. (Cheers.) I have watched his career with interest since I was much too young to take part in public affairs. I have kept within my heart his name, and the names of those who have been associated with him, and in every step which has been taken, be it in public discussion in their halls of legislation, or even in that sad field, the field of war, my heart has always gone with those who were the friends of freedom. On him and his noble associates, men and women, I venture to pass a verdict which I believe will be sanctioned not merely by the generation now living, but by those who shall come after us, and to whom their great struggles and their great success shall be a help in those future struggles which remain for men to make. One of our oldest and greatest poets has furnished me with a line which shall express that verdict. I would ask, Are not these persons, renowned now for their great work in the world's eye—William Lloyd Garrison and the noble men and women who were associated with him—are they not are they not

On fame's eternal beadroll worthy to be filed ? Mr. Bright concluded amid much cheering.

The Duke of AROYLL next addressed the meeting. He remarked that America seemed destined to settle the question what man could do best for himself un-der the most favourable conditions of external cirder the most favourable conditions of external cir-cumstances. Possessing a vast territory of great wealth and great natural capability of improvement, peopled by the most energetic races of Europe, taking with them much that was best of the most ancient civilisations of the world, and free to leave behind them what they might think evil in the traditions of the nest who could not but look with intense interest them what they might think evil in the traditions of the past, who could not but look with intense interest on the issue of that great experiment, and rejoice in events which had freed their young and noble life from the taint of slavery? He remarked on the increased force of opinion at the present day, the march of great battalions being generally in the wake of great principles, and instanced the unity of Italy and of Germany, and the reunion of the United States, as mainly triumphs of opinion. After expressing his hope that bonds of amity and affection might ever subsist between England and America, he concluded by proposing the adoption of an address of welcome to Mr. Garrison.

This was seconded by Earl Russell, who remarked that whereas differences of race, religion, or institu-tions, often led to sentiments of hatred between nations, and to sanguinary wars, England and the United States, having the same ancestry, the same religion, and, though different institutions, the same love of freedom, ought to be perpetual friends. (Cheers.) He acknowledged having been at fault in (Cheers.) He acknowledged having been at fault in thinking when the Southern States endeavoured to establish their independence, and at the same time perpetuate slavery, that the North ought at once, not only to have declared their abhorrence of slavery, but decreed its abolition. Distance and want of knowledge of the circumstances of America led him into that error, but he was convinced by the eminent man who represented the United States in this coun-try (Mr. Adams), in frequent conversations upon the subject, that he had not rendered due justice to Mr. Lincoln, who was not only the friend, but ultimately the martyr of freedom. (Cheers.) After pointing out how much more difficult abolition was in America than in the West Indies, on account of slavery being bound up with all the political and social relations of the South, and eulogizing the course pursued by President Lincoln and his Government, his lordship expressed his hope that the animosities of eighty years ago had become extinct, remarking that we Englishmen shared in the admiration of Washington as the man of purest patriotism among all the great men of modern times, and rejoiced as much at the free institutions and prosperity of America as the

between communities which ought never to be at variance. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mill enforced, as the lesson taught by Mr. Garrison's career, the duty of aiming at something great and difficult, heedless of the reproach of Quixotism and fanaticism, and attributed to the abolition of slavery and the new problems and conditions consequent thereon the preservation of America from intellectual and moral stagnation.

America from intellectual and moral stagnation.

Mr. Garrison rose to respond to the address, and was enthusiastically received. After reviewing the work amid which his life had been spent in the United States, he praised Earl Russell's manly confession of error as having reached "a sublime altitude," and in conclusion expressed his belief that the expressions of goodwill towards America to which he had listened would be heartily reciprocated by his countrymen, and his hope that the two nations would continue to stand shoulder to shoulder in support of all that was noble and good, and would gloriously lead the way in the world's advancement. (Cheers.) (Cheers.)

The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. G. Thompson, Mr. Stansfeld, Mr. Vernon Harcourt (who instituted a parallel between Mr. Bright and Mr. Garrison, both having been subjected to much denunciation, and both having lived to see the triumph of their principles), and the Hon. E. L. Stanley.

KIDNAPPING IN THE SOUTH SEAS.

The following is an extract from a letter received per last mail by a Glasgow correspondent from the Rev. Dr. Turner, dated Samoa, January 18, 1867 :—

per last mail by a Glasgow correspondent from the Rev. Dr. Turner, dated Samoa, January 18, 1867:—

My last to you, I see, was on the 29th November, but it did not get away from Apia till last week. The vessel which takes this to Syda-y has only brought us a few papers. The August and September English mails are all, it seems, in the John Williams, which sailed from Sydney a second time on the 15th October. We give her a month or six weeks yet, as she has to go round by Tabiti and the Hervey Islands, as well as to call at the New Hebrides before cowing here. An isolated missionary station is a fine place for the exercis-of patience. We have not had any further account of the volcano to the east of us since I last wrote. We have had an opportunity, however, to send to Savage Island and Rarotonga, and have thus, we think, made sure of giving Captain Williams fair warning to give the volcano a "wide berth" when he approaches the easterly part of our group. Our missionary brother, Murray, has returned from that voyage to our new stations in the Ellice and other Lagoon islands to the N.W. He had an interesting nine weeks' cruise. All goes on well at the five stations in the new mission. The rapid advance is mervellous. The facility in introducing at once the Samoan dialect is, by God's blessing, the principal cause of the rapid progress. Heathenism has been completely abandoused, and the stations look as if they had been years under Christian influence. 361 attending the schools can read well, and eighty-four men and women are formed into classes of candidates for admission to the church. Me. Murray talked individually with them all, and thinks that the most of them give creditable evidence of having passed from death unto life. Christian churches will probably be constitued next voyage. A good stone-church is finished at one of the stations. The walls of another are rising, and at all the stations they have built a church of some kind, and good teachers' houses as well. The enterprising people of one of the station

At one of the heathen islands on which we have no teacher, the natives were very shy. It turned out that there had been a slaver there only the week before. Forty of the natives went on board. The captain took them into the saloon, and was treating them to biscuits and grog, when a white man, who was living in the island, made his appearance on board. The captain offered this man 700 dollars if he would help him in securing from fifty to sighty or one hundred natives. offered this man 700 dollars if he would help him in securing from fifty to eighty or one hundred natives. The white man—a Scotchman, by the way—talked as if he was going to enter into the project, proposed that the supercargo should go shore with him, and take a quantity of barter-goods, as if for the purchase of pigs, fowls, &c. The captain, a Frenchman, was delighted with the Scotchman's plan, got out a lot of things, and sent the supercargo with them to the shore. M'K— got the supercargo and the goods into his house, and fairly under supercargo with them to the shore. M'K—got the supercargo and the goods into his house, and fairly under his power, and now, said he to the supercargo, "The best thing you can do is to write off to the captain to send every one of the natives of this island on shore immediately; for until that is done you remain where you are." The supercargo had no alternative, he was fairly caught, wrote off to the captain to give up the natives, and soon they were all out of the ship and safe on shore. The wily Scotchman then sent off the supercargo in safety to the vessel, and so the affair ended. M'K——could not tell the name of the barque—supposed she was a 300-or 400-ton vessel—showed French colours, and he remembered seeing "Bordeaux" on the stern and the lifebuoys. The supercargo said he was from Melbourne—that there were two vessels in the "concern," and that they were taking the natives to make cocoa nut oil on an uninhabited island. They had already secured on board about 100 natives from various islands. So you see this horrid kidnapping business is still carried on. We must sgain appeal to the British Government, and try and get a ship of war to come from the Australian or South American stations, to hunt down the rascals. They seem now to keep clear of islands on which there are missionaries or native teachers, and keep to the heathen islands; and it is a rare thing on one of them to fall in with a white man like M'K——. We hope by another voyage to have a native teacher on that island, and also on some other parts of the group.

THE WHITE NILE SLAVE-TRADE.

On Tuesday, 25th June, a deputation from the Comité Français d'Emancipation, and the Committee On Tuesday, 25th June, a deputation from the Comité Français d'Emancipation, and the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, had an audience of the Vicercy of Egypt, at the Pavillon Marsan, Tuileries, where his Highness lodges during his stay in Paris, as the Emperor's guest. The object of the interview was to call the Vicercy's attention to the continuance of the White Nile Slave-trade and an address was handed to him from White. trade, and an address was handed to him, from which the following is an extract:-

We know, Highness, that notwithstanding your commands, the negro traders evade the vigilance of your officers, and continue to transport slaves from the region of the White Nile, and to couvey away from certain of the ports on the coast those who survive the miseries of the overland journey. More severe measures might perhaps suffice to repress these grave crimes, and we earnestly and respectfully beseech your Highness to direct your attention to this point. We are convinced, however, that the slave-trade will not cease so long as the institution of slavery exists, and we venture to hope that your Highness will seek to extirp the from the institutions of Egypt whatever is antagonistic to that civilisation in the way of which your Highness is conducting your people with so much intelligence and energy.

His Excellency Nubar Pasha, Minister for Foreign Affairs, introduced the deputation, and translated his Highness's reply, which was to the following

The Vicercy felt gratified to receive the deputation, and much pleased this step had been taken, for he was most anxious to put down the save-trade. He had adopted the strongest measures for that purpose, but although he could act against his own people, he was defeated when he sought to do so against Europeans, who were the chief delinquents. They carried on a trade in ivory, but this was a mere pretext, their real article of merchandise being slaves. There were conveyed down the river in boats. If these boats had no flag, or sailed under Egyptian colours, they were liable to be overhauled, and if slaves were found on board, boat and cargo were confiscated, and the traders punished. Within the last six months he had caused to be shot a commandant and colonel who had disobeyed his orders and favoured the slave-traders. But the alave-trading boats generally hoist European colours of some sort, because their owners are Europeans, and, if any question respecting the cargoes arises, the answer is that the men are part of the crew, the women their wives or concubines, and the young persons their children. The Egyptian anthorities could not do anything under these circumstances, as they were debarred from the right of search. Within the last thirty years European influence had transformed Egypt; and if he were free to act against European slave-traders, the slave-trade should soon disappear. The European Powers should give him the necessary authority to exercise the right of search as regards boats sailing under European colours. The extinction of alavery was another and a distinct question. Slavery had existed in the country for 1.383 years, and was mixed up with its religion. It was a herrible institution, and he desired to see it extinguished, but it was not to be done in a day. He considered that the civilisation and progress of Egypt depended upon its abolition; and were the slave-trade stop ed, slavery would disappear in fifteen or twenty years, or vary few traces of it would remain, because it would not be rec

In answer to a question respecting the abolition of the British consulate at Khartoum, his Highness said it had certainly enabled him to act more efficiently against the slave-trade, but the only really effective mode of dealing with the traffic was to arm him with power to prevent Europeans from prosecuting it. The deputation then withdrew.

Miscellaneous Aems.

THE REVENUE RETURNS for the quarter just ended were published on Saturday. They show an increase of 318,2611. on the quarter, and 2,026,3931 on the year. The increase has taken place in the items of (including 500,000% New Zealand bunds). A decrease appears to have taken place in stamps of 69,000L, and in property-tax of 97,000L NEWSFAPER PRESS FUND.—The annual dinner of

NEWSPAPER PRESS FUND.—The annual dinner of this fund took place on Saturday night at Willia's Rooms, under the presidency of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. The company was more numerous and influential than on any previous anniversary of this excellent society, and included upwards of 200 noblemen and gentlemen connected with both Houses of Parliament. of Parliament, and representing every department of art, science, and literature, the drama, and the

QUEKETT MICROSCOPICAL CLUB.-The monthly meeting was held at University College on the 28th meeting was held at University College of ult., Mr. Ernest Hart, president, in the chair. A paper was read by Dr. Robert Braithwaite, on "The Organisation of Mosses," which he prefaced with some remarks on the writers on bryology, and afterwards described the distinctive characters of the spores, stems, leaves, reproductive organs, development of the fruit, sporangium, &c., as well as the habitats of mosses, mode of collecting, examination,

of all structure, and capsules showing the modifications of the peristome. Four members were elected.
THE NEW PARLIAMENTARY BOROUGHS.—A return

has been prepared, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of the population and inhabited houses in the new boroughs proposed to be constituted by the present Reform Bill. The figures are based upon the last census, in 1861. Luton has a population of 20 251 and 4 000 houses. Declinate population of 20,251, and 4,080 houses; Darlington, 16,901, and 2,917 houses; Hartlepool, 27,475, and 16,901, and 2,917 houses; Hartlepool, 27,475, and 4,390 houses; Stockton, 16,483, and 3,082 houses; Gravesend, 24,525, and 4,141 houses; St Helen's, 41,345, and 7,211 houses; Burnley, 37,984, and 6,884 houses; Staleybridge, 56,391, and 8,523 houses; Wednesbury, 92,633, and 17,871 houses; Middlesborough, 23,356, and 3,922 houses; Dewsbury, 38,559, and 7,885 houses; Barnsley, 30,849, and 6,201 houses; and Keighley, 34,186 population, with 7,178 houses. with 7,178 house

REFORM MEETING AT St. JAMES'S HALL. public meeting was held on Friday night at St. James's Hall, London, for the purpose of protesting against the Government scheme of redistribution, and to demand an adequate representation for the great borough constituencies. Mr. Jacob Bright presided. Resolutions were passed expressing the regret of the meeting that the Irish Reform Bill had been abandoned; condemning the present redistri-bution scheme, which gave no increase of representation to the large boroughs, whilst it gave members to decaying towns, and arging the necessity of maintaining the Reform Union, with a view to procore vote by ballot and a further extension of the suffrage in counties, so that the inhabitants of numerous counties, so that the inhabitants of numerous county towns and villages with a 12t. rating should be included in the representation. Sir J. Gray, M.P., Mr. Mill, M.P., Mr. Layard, M.P., The O'Donoghue, M.P., and Mr. Holden, M.P., were among the speakers, and the proceedings were characterised by great good order.

The Fate of Dr. Livingstone.—Sir Roderick

Marchison, writing to the Times to point out that there is nothing of importance in the extract from the Times of India relative to Dr. Livingston which was printed in the leading journal, says the boat expedition to the Zambesi, which is to ascend the Shire and Lake Nyassa to near the spot where Livingstone is said to have been killed, left England on the 11th of June, and he expects to have definite evidence by or before Christmas of the falsehood or truth of the report. He adds:—"We who see many reasons for disbelieving Moosa, which I will not now repeat, cling to the hope that, although he may have met with a difficulty in the opposition of the marauding Zulu Caffres, Livingstone may have forced his way through them while Moosa and his Johanna men fied. Now, if the search party should ascertain men fied. Now, if the search party should ascertain that he went on from the supposed fatal spot, our great anxiety respecting him will have ceased; for, knowing that he formerly crossed and recrossed Africa when attended by a few Makololo only, we can have no fear that, with his present band of negroes, he may have reached Lake Tanganyika and be now determining the great problem of the true watershed of Southern Africa."

SCHOOL FOR THE DAUGHTERS OF MISSIONARIES. On Tuesday, the 18th ult., the anniversary meeting of the Institution for the Education of the Daughters of Missionaries was held on the premises at Walthamstow. The children, sixty in number, assembled in the large and commodious hall which has recently been erected, and the prizes were then distributed, interspersed with hymns and pieces of poetry, given with great correctness by the young performers. At the conclusion of this part of the day's proceedings tea was provided, and the company then dispersed to view the new building. From the report read at a meeting in the evening it appeared that the institution numbers among its inmates the children of missionaries in connection with the London, Baptist, Presbyterian, Free Church, and Church of England Missionary Societies. They are gathered from almost every part of the world, and find at Walthamstow not only a place of education, but emphatically a One especially interesting feature of the institution is the number of orphan children who are here sheltered and trained for future usefulness. Great improvements have recently been made in the enlargement of the house, which is now the freehold property of the society. Between four and five thousand pounds have been expended to secure these objects, most of which has already been raised by personal and private appeal; but about 600% are still needed to meet the remaining claims.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL .- The one hundred and ninth annual examination of the children of both sexes in the Orphan Working School, took place on Thursday at the institution, Maitland Park, Haverstock-hill, in the presence of a large number of the friends and subscribers to the school. In the unavoidable absence of Lord Enfield, who was to have presided, the chair was taken by the Rev. John Nunn, supported by the Rev. Septimus Moore, the Rev. M. Matheson, the members of the committee of management, and Mr. Joseph Soul, the secretary. The dining-hall, in which the examination was conducted, was tastefully decorated and arranged for the occasion. There are now in the school 269 boys and 117 girls, and the examination sufficiently proved that they were being well grounded in all the preservation, and uses. He was attentively listened useful branches of education, such as reading, to by a numerous audience of members and visitors, who, at a conversations which followed, had an opportunity of viewing under the microscopes carefully prepared specimens of the spore, prothallium, and arithmetic. The girls were also woman unknown. An inquest was opened on Money and an opportunity of viewing under the microscopes carefully prepared specimens of the spore, prothallium, and arithmetic. The girls were also woman unknown. An inquest was opened on Money and after evidence as to the identity of the selves to be "well up" in culinary matters. At intervals the children sang a variety of pieces, with antheridia of male flowers, leaves showing chief form

and at the close of the examination the prizes, consisting of books, photographs, and workboxes, were distributed amongst thirty-five boys and twenty-five girls. The special prize of a silver medal and 2*l*, and 1*l*, in money for the best boy and girl in the school was awarded respectively to Charles Wilson, aged 13, and Anne Ruth Griffiths, also aged 13. There were five other money prizes awarded to boys and girls for different virtues and excellencies. building is intended to accommodate 400 children, and the committee hope ultimately to admit to the full extent of accommodation, but at present the charity depends upon voluntary contributions for over three-fourths of its annual income. Forty children were elected in January last, and forty more will be elected next month, for which election there

are no less than 165 candidates.

MR. SIMS REEVES' BALLAD CONCERT .- On Monday evening last, Mr. Sims Reeves gave a popular ballad concert in Exeter Hall. Every available space in the large hall was well filled. The programme consisted of choice selections from the following standard English operas:—"Artaxerxes," "Beggar's Opera," "The Farmer's Wife," "Nourjahad," "Rival Beauties," and "The Mountain Sylph." The vocalists were Mr. Sims Reeves, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Anna Jewell, Miss Franklein, Madame Patey-Whytook, Mr. Patey, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Weiss. The programme was extremely rich and varied, but we must content ourselves with noticing its salient features. Mr. Sims Reeves's most successful efforts were "Water parted from the sea," a selection from Dr. Arne's "Artaxerxes"; "My pretty Jane," which was given to fill the gap caused by Miss Louisa Pyne's indisposition; and "When the heart of a man is depressed with care," from the "Beggar's Opera." The songs entrusted to the other artistes were rendered. dered in a manner worthy of the prestige they have acquired. Miss Wynne's "Deep in a forest dell" was received with rapturous applause, as was also "Love has eyes," by the same lady, which was rendered with an arch grace and delicacy of expression well befitting the words. Mr. John Thomas's harp solo, "Men of Harlech," with variations, was warmly applanded. The success which has attended Mr. Sims Reeves' first ballad concert encourages us to hope that it may not be the last which may be provided at Exeter Hall, or some other central situation more convenient to the majority of the inhabitants of the metropolis than the Crystal Palace.

MARTIAL LAW IN THE COLONIES .- The circular despatch to colonial governors, which we publish in another column, affords another proof of the loss which the Government and the country have sustained by the resignation of Lord Carnarvon, in so far at least as questions affecting his own department are concerned. This despatch is a caution to all governors who may be disposed to emulate the example of Mr. Eyre. The authorities of Jamaica found in certain local acts a pretext for the lawless outrages which were perpetrated in the name of martial law. Lord Carnarvon has prevented the possibility of any such quasi-justification for the future, by directing the representatives of the Crown to cause to be submitted to the respective Legislatures an act repealing so much of the law as authorises the proclamation of martial law. Henceforth, if extrajudicial proceedings are resorted to, it must be on the personal responsibility of the governor; and he is significantly warned that he cannot be relieved from the obligation of deciding whether the responsibility of proclaiming martial law is, or is not, greater than that of refraining from doing so. He cannot shelter himself behind acts of the legislature or the sanction of his council. He must judge for himself, and if he decides upon having recourse to so extreme a measure as the substitution of the military for the civil jurisdiction, he is distinctly warned that such an act is at variance with the spirit of English With these restrictions and cautions, it is scarcely possible that any governor will venture to repeat the wild experiment of Mr. Eyre.—Star.

DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.-A terrible and fatal railway collision occurred at the Walton Junction, near Warrington, to the 10 30 Liverpool and London train on Saturday. Owing to some blunder Chester line, where they ran into a stationary coaltrain. Six of the passengers were killed, two more have since died, and thirty others injured, some of them seriously. The scene is said to have been indescribable. The fore part of the passenger-engine (the driver and fireman of which escaped with comparatively slight injuries, having, it is supposed, jumped for their lives) was driven right into the breaksman's van of the coal-train, and firmly lodged there. The first two or three of the passenger carriages-one in particular, a secondclass-were smashed to atoms, and overturned. Here the frightful carnage took place. The carriage to which we allude was full of passengers, all, or nearly all, from Liverpool. Several coal-trucks in the centre of the train—three wagons from the end—were broken to pieces, and their contents scattered upon the line. One after another, as the remains of the front carriages were removed, the mutilated bodies of men and women were taken up. and conveyed to places of safety. The killed are Mr. Partridge and Mr. Crowther, of Birmingham; Mr. Gibson, Miss Adcock, Mrs. Partridge, James Gilly, and Mr. T. Jones, of Wolverhampton; and a

Literature.

MORLEY'S ENGLISH WRITE R

This volume is the second instalment of a full and valuable sketch of English literature. Those already existing are mere handbooks, more or less meagre and unsatisfactory; this promises to be a faithful history of the English mind, prosecuted with the thoroughness and accuracy of modern scholarship. It was intended to occupy three volumes; but though the author nominally observes this limit, in reality he oversteps it, by dividing each volume into two separate parts of no mean bulk, the present part exceeding 450 8vo pages. A work filling six such volumes will be on a scale worthy of the subject, and the execution promises to be worthy of it too, in all essential points.

One great figure eclipses the rest, and gives the character to this first part of the second volume. It is the figure of Chaucer. And many to whom Chaucer is a dim and lofty form, faintly sketched against the obscurity of the distant Past, will welcome this careful record of his life and works, which will spread the knowledge of his history, if not the lustre of his

Professor Morley corrects the common impression that Chaucer and his contemporaries lived at the first sources of our literature, and breathed an intellectual atmosphere entirely different from our own. He reminds us that we live nearer to the time of Chaucer than Bede did; and that "it is only because we "have done so much during these five centuries, "and every stroke of the work has told upon "our present, that we are content to look on "Wiclif, Chaucer, Gower, and the author of "Piers Plowman," as men of another time "who lived in the dim caves about the bubbling "sources of our literature." He maintains that "their aspirations were ours, their ways of "thinking ours, their battle ours."

It is true, however, that with Chaucer a new epoch begins. From his time our literature is termed "modern," and he first wrote in the formed English tongue. This start in our literary history is closely connected with an impulse received from Italy. Its power is not surprising when we remember that Gower and Chaucer wrote while Petrarch and Boccaccio lived, and were born within seven years after the death of Dante. Professor Morley indeed designates as the "period of Italian influence" the whole period treated in his second volume, during which Italy held the position in the world of letters occupied afterwards by France. This Italian influence finds its explanation in the revival of letters in the fourteenth

This Italian influence finds its explanation in the revival of letters in the fourteenth century, in that fascinating period of literary history when, after ages of slumber, the mind of Europe first set eyes and hands on the intellectual treasures of the Past. An enthusiasm far exceeding that which Mediævalism has recently excited was then awakened, not only for classical writings, but for classical institutions and modes of thought. A tempting theme for one qualified it would be to trace its origin and growth and consequences; the impulse it received from the downfall of the Eastern Empire; but especially from the kindred genius its heroes fired in Dante. Petrarch, and Boccaccio. The share of England in this movement, seen in the reverent, but not alavish imitation by her writers of the great Italian pioneers, receives careful illustration in this volume, where the lives and times of these Italians are described as a proper introduction to the study of the English mind. The influence they exercised on Chaucer is traced with special care, and is of special interest; for the respects in which he yielded to it, and those in which he deviated, alike illustrate his character.

We select a few particulars of the poet's outward lot. His name is probably derived from Chaus-ier, shoemaker; or the more courtly biographers may be right who derive it from Chauffecire, "Chaffwax, the official warmer of "the wax that was to take impressions of the "royal seal," truly called by our author "meaner "work than shoemaking." As to his family, there is evidence that one Richard Chaucer, a prosperous vintner, to whose condition and connections a page or two is devoted, lived in London in the reign of Edward III. But the reader's interest in this gentleman will be somewhat feeble, when he finds no more can be said of him than that he "might well be Geoffrey "Chaucer's father." The poet has been claimed for both Universities, only "there is no certain

"evidence" that he studied at either, though his works give proof of a liberal education. Similarly the testimony to his connection with the Inns of Court is confined to its general probability, and the story of a lost record of the Inner Temple that he "was fined two shillings "for beating a Franciscan friar in Fleet-street." One of the earliest facts known about him is that he served as a soldier when young, in one of the armies with which Edward III. invaded France, and suffered a short imprisonment there. In 1367, when thirty-nine years old, we hear of him in a capacity which he long and variously filled, that of a court or government official, receiving pensions for services more or less onerous. Among others our great "warbler" was Page of the king's household. and "Comptroller of the Customs, and Subsidy of Wools, Skins, and Tanned Hides in the port of London." According to ministerial favour his prospects rose and fell. The dependent and precarious life of a place-hunter ill accords with our idea of "the morning star" of song," the noble father of modern English literature. But we must remember that there was no reading public then, to assure independence to genius, and few careers open to literary minds. Patronage was the only hope of the untitled scholar. Chaucer's patron was John of Gaunt, "time-honoured Lancaster," with whom the sister of the poet's wife was connected—eventually by marriage.

After many changes, Chaucer, seventy-one years old, and no longer poor, took a long lease of a house under the shadow of Westminster Abbey; but before a year had elapsed, "was "received into that other house under the "shadow of the Abbey, which his dust now "cognies"

Professor Morley treats separately Chaucer's principal poems, and treats them in the best approach that can be made to chronological order. The summary given of each story will be a useful companion to students of the original, but necessarily yields the general reader only a prosaic residuum. He makes "a rough but "convenient division of the works of Chaucer into (1) those written before he was forty "years old, when, with some following of Latin "or Italian authors, he was content to take his "models from the French court poetry then in "fashion; and (2) those written after he was "forty years old, when . . with occasional "use of the French style, his mind found its "true comrades in Virgil, Dante, Petrarch, and "Boccaccio."

In almost every instance the story in its essentials is derived from the French or the Italian, and commonly these foreign originals are themselves based on early classic tales. For the Muse of modern poerry showed the timidity of early years, and those whom she inspired were awed and spell-bound by the creations of the ancient world. But originality both national and individual is displayed in variations of incident, and the costume of thought. And in the analyses to which we have referred, the foreign and derived elements, and the deviations from them made by Chaucer, are carefully indicated. Of these statements the "Troylus and Criseyde" is an example. The scene and some of the characters at any rate are classical. And the story is the "Filostrato" of Boccaccio in an English dress; English in thought and in morality as well as in language. The Italian original was "written at the Court "of a lascivious and fascinating murderess, and "produced to please the taste of a corrupt "society"; Chaucer, by insertions and omissions which our author enumerates, imparts to it "religious earnestness, honour to the pure "beauty of womanhood, English humour, and "dramatic vigour." Even the representation of the heroine's fall in this story was an offence against womanhood for which he felt bound to atone. So in the graceful introduction to the "Legend of Good Women," he is charged in his dream with this and like crimes before the King and Queen of Love, and the Queen Alcestis, interceding for him, bids him, by way of expiation, spend his future years

"In makyng of a glorious legende,
Of goodë wymmen, maydenë; and wyves;
That weren trewe in lovying all hire lyves;
And telle of falsë men that hem bytraien,
That al her lyfe ne do nat but assayen
How many women they may doon a shame,
For in your worlde that is now holde a game.
And thogh thee lykë nat a lovere bee,
Speke wel of love; this penance yeve I thee."

The nine classical stories of "far-renowned brides "of ancient song" which compose this poem, were probably written at different times, and fused into a whole afterwards; and not only were the heroines classic, but the suggestion of the grouping was derived from Boccaccio, "whose collection of 105 stories of illustrious "women . . . includes nearly all of those whom "Chaucer celebrates."

Much of the poetry of this period requires for its understanding acquaintance with the customs of chivalry in matters of love. Professor Morley has an interesting passage on these customs (pp. 205, 206). He says,—

these customs (pp. 205, 206). He says,—

"The usage among poets which had caused Dante and Petrarch to keep out of their verse the women whom they really chose for sharers of their homes, was customary till long after Chaucer's time. . The true basis of the decision of the ladies of best fame in France, assembled in their courts of love, that love and marriage could not co-exist, lies in the broad line of separation it was thought convenient to make between the foreign relation of the poet to the lady whom he honoured with his rhyming, and his home relation to the lady whom he made his wife. There must be no false position for the berhymed gentlewoman, no equivocal interpreting of compliments she publicly received. They were constructed skilfully according to accepted formulas, at which young gentlemen laboured as they labour now at Euclid, and in the working out of them, as we have seen, knights underwent for many years a competitive examination at the Floral Games. . . There love-poets, thrice victorious over competitors, earned their degree of doctor in the 'gaye science.' The question was of a science, not a passion. We may very safely assume that ladies . . . did not mean to disgrace their sex when they upheld the doctrine that if a lady married a knight who had been publicly devoted to her, that sort of relation came then to an end between them, and another man became entitled to her public favour. . As long as it remained a common understanding that the most extravagant formulas of the poet showed only his ingenuity, having, in fact, no more lit-ral application than the French all devotedness, or the English obedient humble servitude that still lies at the foot even of a cold business letter, the belanded women held their reputation safe."

Our author acknowledges, however, that "the "triding was of a sort that had its remise" and

Our author acknowledges, however, that "the "trifling was of a sort that had its perils"; and Chaucer's love of reality, as well as the honour he paid to marriage, led him often to violate the custom.

Concerning the "Courts of Love" above referred to, some curious particulars are given, interesting from the insight they afford into mediæval manners.

"In a love cause brought before the Countess of Champagne, it is said that there was a court of sixty ladies, and one significant question brought before that court is also on record, and is this: Can true love exist between those who are married to each other?" The answer was, "that love and wedlock are things so entirely different, that married folks are not under the rule of love."

Before these courts debates were held on difficult love problems; appeals were made from one court to another; and there were codes and precedents to regulate decisions. From them Chaucer's early poem, "The Court of Love," received its name. We can only mention further Chaucer's last and greatest work, the "Canterbury Tales." The tales, indeed, were written at very different times, and vary much in merit. But the matchless less grouping and setting were the work of his maturity; he died before it was complete. They were to give unity to the scattered treasures of his intellect; "they gather rays as it were out "of all the quarters of his life." Yet the suggestion of this crowning effort Chaucer drew from Boccaccio's "Decameron." The setting of the tales was a pilgrimage to the shrine of Thomas â Becket. And our author tracks the pilgrims on their way with eager reverent research; describes the Tabard, the Southwark hostelry, where "the chambres," and the stables weren wyde," and whence the party issued on a day in early spring; the diverse ever-memorable pilgrims; and their genial host, who blended them into a cordial fraternity, and beguiled their way with the stories which, at his suggestion, each was summoned to relate.

By thus presenting to modern readers the poems and the character of our first great poet, Professor Morley will not only spread a knowledge of Chaucer, but deepen reverence for him, and gain general acceptance for the statement that there is in his poetry "a child-"like trust in God, a manly conflict against "wrong and corruption, reverence for the simple "home virtues; . . . strength of shrewd good sense; book-study that does not kill "knowledge of the world; kindly and just perception of the characters of men; good "humour, making a clear atmosphere about "realities of life." He might have added love of nature, so sweetly shown in the matins of the birds, closing the 'Court of Love,' matins sung "within a temple shapen hawthornwise." We think, indeed, that the volume might

have been made more readable without the sacrifice of its solid excellencies. It would have been possible, by a slightly altered treatment, to meet, better than has been done, the different wants of the student and the general reader. The leading fea ures of Chaucer's character and genius are of such intrinsic interest, that had they been presented in a graphic summary, as well as in the more detailed narrative, they would, we think, have reached and have delighted a wider circle of readers.

English Writers. Vol. II., Part I. From Chaucer to Dundar. By HENRY MORLEY, Professor of English Literature in University College. London: Chapman and Hall.

A SCOTCH VERSION OF THE HEBREW PSALTER.

It is long since we met with a book in which learning. labour, and real expository skill, were wasted with an ingenuity so perverse and unrewarding as in this translation of the Hebrew psalms. Even as it stands, a patient and instructed reader may get much help from it. For Mr. Hapstone has a competent knowledge of Hebrew; and really gives, as he promises to give, a literal version of the inspired songs; but with an infatuation, utterly unaccountable one should think even in a Scotchman of any education, having with much pains of labour got his literal translation, he actually spends more pains on transforming it into a version which is not literal, and which, out of the Highlands, is hardly so much as readable. In short, he first translates the Hebrew into good English prose, and then translates the good English prose into a base doggrel which is well nigh inexcusable, even when it is hallowed by antiquity and historic tradition.

We mean no disrespect to our Scotch

We mean no disrespect to our Scotch brethren, nor to the psalter they love. We in England are too lately and too imperfectly delivered from our bondage to Tate and Brady, and the other doggrelists who have twisted the grand Hebrew chants into what they were pleased to call rhyme, to exult over those who are still in captivity. It is save to understand pleased to call rhyme, to exult over those who are still in captivity. It is easy to understand, moreover, how the associations of history and memory may cover a multitude of faults in a national heirloom. But if there were no national version of psalms and hymns, and David's exquisite lyrics were now for the first time to be rendered into English, lives there the Scotchman of no obtains an are as to prefer a rough. man of so obtuse an ear as to prefer a rough and halting dozgrel to noble and eloquent prose? Yet here is a scholar, a man of culture with some kno-ledge of the laws of poetic structure, who deliberately buries a really good translation of the psalms in the odd quirts and turns, the uncouth and lumbering inversions, the unrough many than a line avancience. translation of the psalms in the odd quirks and turns, the uncouth and lumbering inversions, the unrhyming rhymes, the alien expansions and additions, which even long use and wont can hardly render endurable. Can even Mr. Hapstone himself seriously regard the Scotch version as being, in addition to all its other virtues, a model of composition? Would he have the national taste formed upon it, and set schoolboys and students to turn the classical poets into its bare metres and unmusical closes? If he does and would, we can assure him that he takes a foremost place among the bards whom he admires. The highest eminence is open to a gentleman capable of such rhymes as these:—mute and put, blast and hast, work and hark, eyes and iniquities, increase and is, brought and not, hurt and report, proud and blood, knees and release, place and brass, neck and quick, I and joy, rejoice and eyes, grown and done, ways and grace, come and home, smooth and mouth, and, above all, genuins and divine—this last being quite good enough to carry off a prise. Lest the reader should think we are wickedly culling the beauties of the whole book, and so giving him too high a conception of its profuse charms, let us present him with a posy of rhymes all gathered from one Psalm—the lxxviii.—here it is: ne'er and were, back and walk, forget and great, amain and there, satisfied and supplied, believe and grief, then and again, truth and mouth, was and cause, them and flame, limited and remembered, afraid and covered, sanctuary and brought he, Most High and wickedly, bad and made, wakeneth and triumpheth, them and shame, governance and inheritance. Is not this a charming concord of sweet sounds? "But O, "the pity of it, the pity of it." For Mr. Hapstone is very capable of instructing those whom his doggrel will scare from him. Thus, for instance, his literal translation of Psalm ii., or what, after taking some pains to extract in from the discords in which he has set it, we or what, after taking some pains to extract in from the discords in which he has set it, we take to be his translation of it, is both good and accurate. It runs thus:—

And the people plot a vain thing?

And the people plot a vain thing?

Kings of the earth set themselves

And princes sit in session

Against Jehovah and His Messiah.

Confederacy. 'Let us break their bands in sunder

And shake their cords from us!'

2. He that sitteth in the heavens shall laugh, David. The Lord shall scoff at them:
The Lord shall scoff at them:
In His wrath He shall speak to them,
And scare them in His fierce anger.
'Yea, I have invested my King
On Zion, the hill of my holiness.'
'I will d clare the ediet; Jehovah. Messiah Jehovah hath said unto me,

The Ancient Psalms, in Appropriate Metres; A Strictly Literal Translation from the Hebrers with Explanatory Notes. By Dalman Hapstone, M.A. Edinburgh: Oliphant and Co.

3. Then art my sen. I this day
Have begetten thes. Ask of me
And I will give thee the heathen
For thine inheritance, and for thy pos-The uttermost parts of the earth.
Thou shalt rule them with a sceptre of iron
And smash them like a potter's vessels.

And smash them like a potter's vessels.'

4. Therefore, be wise now, O ye kings;
Be corrected, ye judges of the earth.
Serve ye the Lord with fear,
And exult with trambling.
Kiss the Son, less He be wroth
And ye perish in the path,
For His wrath will soon gleam forth.
O happy are all they that put their trust
in Him."

Now this is a very good translation. The Hebrew scholar would perhaps question the tenses of the earlier verb in the second stanza; the critical artist would protest against the word "smash" in the last line of the third stanza, and suggest here and there a happier disposition of the words; but all would admit disposition of the words; but all would admit it to be a fair and even spirited rendering of David's lyric, capable of being chanted with ex-cellent effect, if only the lines were arranged for chanting. It is well-nigh incredible that any man who had written so good a version should deliberately transform it into the limping jingle

David.

1. Why are the Gentiles blustering,
Why plot the people a vain thing?
Kings of the earth themselves do set,
And princes are together met,
Against Jehovah and His own
Messiah, His Anointed One.

Confederacy. Let us their bands asunder break,
Let us their cords from off us shake. The Lord at them shall make a scoff; The Lord at them shall make a scoff; Then in His wrath shall speak to them, And scare them in His rego's flame.

And scare them in His rege's flame,

'Yea, I've my King invested still,
On Zion, mine own holy hill.'
The edict I abroad will spread,
Jehovah unto me beth said;
Thou art my Son, this day I thee
Begotten have; ask thou of me,
And I the Gentiles will give o'er
For thine inheritance; nay more.
For thy possession I'll bestow
The ends of earth; with sceptre thou
Of iron, o'er them rule shelt bear,
Thou shelt make them like potter's ware.
Therefore, ye kings, O now be wise. Jehovah.

Therefore, ye kings, O now be wise, Judges of earth, take ye advice; Serve ye Jehovah now with fear, Exult with trembling, and give ear. Kiss ye the Son, lest rise His wrath, And so ye perish from the path; For shortly will his anger gleam, O happy all who trust in Him. David.

Here are the rhymes which are no rhymes Here are the rhymes which are no rhymes again. Surely an action for battery and assault should lie against any man who afflicts cultivated ears with such appositions as Him and gleam, wrath and path, wise and advice, thou and bestow, them and flame, laugh and scoff, own and one. And in addition to these bagown and one. And in addition to these bagpiping discords, we have weak and weakening
phrases such as "invested still," and "nay
"more"; odd clumsy ellipses, and inversions
such as "lest rise his wrath," "this day I thee
"begotten have," and "with sceptre thou of
"iron,"—the last making absolute nonsense and
giving us an iron Messiah, instead of putting an
iron sceptre into His hands. Yet this is a fair,
even a favourable, specimen of Mr. Hapstone's
power of turning eloquent sense into offensive
nonsense, and of the cruel way in which he uses
it. Had he given us simply a new prose
translation of the Psalms, we see every reason
to hope that he might have made a valuable
contribution to biblical literature. For once,
less labour would have produced a better book,
much less labour; for, from his pathetic allusion
to the "much time and strength" he has spent
upon his task, his apologies for any want of upon his task, his apologies for any want of "smoothness," his regret for emendations "smoothness," his regret for emendations which occurred to him too late, we have very little doubt that this execrable versification cost him much more than either his translation or his explanatory notes.

Of these " notes " we have as yet said nothing,

Of these "notes" we have as yet said nothing, nor have we space to say what we would. But we promise Mr. Hapstone that if he think well to pitch the lumber of his verse overboard, and content himself with giving the prose version he is capable of giving, we will then go through his "notes" with care. Till that be done, we fear there is no hope that he will be read as he deserves, or valued at his true worth.

ART CRITICISM.

Mr. Rossetti, the prophet of pre-Raphaelitism, has collected in this volume the articles which he has been writing for various publications during the last sixteen years. Following the example of his brother critics, in gathering up

Fine Art, Chicky Cotemporary: Notices Reprinted with Revisions. By W. M. ROSSETTI. London and Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

the fragments, he seems to have felt somewhat the peculiar difficulty of his position, and we are not surprised to find that "substantial "revision, and especially a good deal of piecing "together," characterise these reproductions. "Here and there," he says, "I have altered "an expression which seemed crude and ex-" treme.

A few prefatory passages in which parti-sanship is deprecated will not blot out the past. sanship is deprecated will not blot out the past. What is written is written. Mr. Rossetti is a good expositor, perhaps the best, of the Pre-Raphaelite School, but while possessing all that poetry which is necessary to the appreciation of art, and having given himself successfully to the study of the times and the works of the Mediæval painters, we decline to abide by the verdicts which he passes upon those who are not found in his following.

There is an animus in his criticisms which belies his pretensions to impartiality. Take

belies his pretensions to impartiality. for example the following:

"The most usual or most accepted model of the traditionalist is Raphael, in such compositions as the cartoons. The traditionalist dresses his figures in blankets which were never worn, and puts a bit of Judsism here for the 'characteristic' heads, a bit of Anglicism there supposing him to be a Briton, a bit of classicism, and an entirety of nothingism. His whole composition becomes a subject such as never could have been in being, and which does not even ask to be genuinely credited."

Speaking of Millais' "Return of the Dove to "the Ark" the author says (p. 207), "The foremost figure certainly is not one of those time-honoured blanket-draped persons whom it has been orthodox for some centuries to "consider the types of Scriptural women." The term "blanket" will be recognised as a familiar word by any who are acquainted with the studio-talk of young Pre-Raphaelite painters.

The articles on Pre-Raphaelism are left intact

for the following reasons (Pref. xi.):—"The "Pre-Raphaelite movement, beginning in "1848-9, was indisputably a considerable one, "and one which has had a marked result in the "British school of art. I happened to be mixed "up from the first with the movement and its "organisation though only in the subordinate." "up from the first with the movement and its "organisation, though only in the subordinate "capacity of a non-artistic member; and the articles which I wrote regarding it, while strictly and entirely my own, and in no way prompted by any of the artists concerned, may nevertheless be taken to represent with some

"exactness and authority the aims and aspira"tions of the originators of the school."

As fair examples of Mr. Rossetti's expository
power, we quote from his notices of Hunt's
"Light of the World," and Millais' "Ophelia." -Pp. 239.

—Pp. 239.

"The crohard through which Christ spprosches is the world. The door is the human soul, barred and cramped with rusty nails, and overgrown with weeds and thorns. As Christ knocks, night is hardly yielding to the emerald glimmer of first dawn; symbolic, by analogy, of the last day and judgment, for the judgment passes, as it were, upon each soul individually, according as the door remains shut or open. The lantern by whose light Christ walks through the orchard is the Church; it being the Church which testifies of Christ to the world, or in other words, whose light, sustained by His hand, shows Him to men. This appears to be indicated by the types of ecclesiastical architecture adopted in the lautern, and also perhaps by the emission of the rays through several loopholes. The scared bat beating blindly out of the recesses of the door is the aluggish lethargy of mood which the knocker's arrival frightens—an unclean creature of the night of the soul. Christ is robed as Prophet, Priest, and King. On His head are the crown of majesty and the crown of thorns; on His breast the priest's breastplate with the jewels of the twelve tribes of Israel, united by a cross to another jewelled plate (the first square or limited, the second circular or limitless), to show that the election of the peculiar people is extended, by the grace of the cross, to all men," &c., &c.

When this picture was in the possession of

When this picture was in the pos the late Mr. Plint, we were told that, on that part of the canvas which is covered by the rabbet of the frame when the picture is in its place, there was discovered, hidden further in Latin, a prayer of the artist which revealed the spirit in which he wrought. The well-known spiritual power of the work is no longer a mystery.

"Ophelia. 1852. One of the most difficult subjects of a single figure within the range of art.

Ophelia is drifting slowly with the stream—the point where she fell being out of the picture; slowly the current carries the garland out of her band, and bears onward the other flowers she has let slip—funeral onward the other flowers she has let slip—funeral onward the other flowers she has let alip—funeral flowers now; and slowly the water, which has covered her waist and arms, is reaching her breast. The face is mad; yet where is the madness? We cannot tell; it is there, somewhere, because the painter is a poet. But the fair face is more than mad and calm as she floats singing to her grave, and the hands are more than help-less. There is a kind of fainting ecstasy, unconscious and inexplicable, as her eyes catch, perhaps, through some tangled canopy of leaves, a glimpse of the sky where she is to be a ministering angel—a meaning unrealised to his own thought probably by the arrist himself—the something more than its express intention which we recognise in all intense poetry. The starry detached lock of the blossoms of a dog-rose bush is a subtle touch of nature,"—Pp. 210.

The engraving of this picture by Stephenson

The dog-roses in the picture give it a spotty appearance, and turn the eye from the point of sight. They are painted in, all of the same tone, upon a background in which there is not any gradation. The engraver by lowering the lights on the rosesand lessening the darks against their edges, has put them more in their proper

One of the last papers in the volume is entitled "Mr. Palgrave, and Unprofessional "Criticism on Art," and we must refer our readers to it for Mr. Rossetti's critiques on

art critics and art criticism.

BRIEF NOTICES. Thoughts on Men and Things, a Series of Essays. By ANGELINA GUSHINGTON. (Rivingtons, London, Oxford, and Cambridge.) This is one of the cleverest and most readable collection of essays that we have seen for a long time; full of a rich vein of humour, and the most pungent saroasm. The essays, with one exception, originally appeared in the Light Blue, a Cambridge University Magazine, and though purporting to be written by Miss Angelina Gushington "with the object of removing the "reproach of silliness which has of late attached itself "to the name," are no doubt from the pen of some witty University man. The introductory essay relates how the fair authoress made up her mind to contribute to the Light Blue, of the existence of which she hears from her cousin Goorge, whose rustication, for going to the Master's house at three in the morning "to ask "the meaning of a Greek word, sounding something "like oinoumai," she cleverly describes. The essays are all good alike, "bar one"—the first, on Croquet, which is not nearly up to the others. "On Going to Town "because every one goes, you know," is excellent, so are "First Catch your Husband," "Ritualism," and "The Reading Party." But of all the essays, the one "On Bishops," pleases us most. It relates the visit of a bishop, "only colonial, I regret to say, and colonial "bishops, like colonial port, are very inferior to the "European article," to Angelina's father, a country rector. Angelina prepares for the visit by diligently getting up "Paley's Evidences" and "Butler's Ana-"logy," which, she says, "I might just as well have spared myself the trouble of reading, for the dear bishop never spoke once during his stay with us upon anything even remotely connected with the subjects of those works." The visitor arrives, "quite a bishop, "shovel hat, apron, and galters, and so polite and courteous, we were all delighted with him, and I had "no idea till then how nice bishops were." Croquet is a favourite game at the rectory, and there is a discussion as to whether the games shall go on as usual during the bishop's visit, or whether they shall be given up, no one dreaming for a moment "that a bishop would condescend "to play"; but the bishop himself proposes a game; consequently, every day we either played among at ourselves, or invited a few friends to make up a " croquet party, and the bishop invariably joined us. . . "At first none of us liked to treat him as one usually "treats enemies, and send his ball a long way off, for we "thought be would scarcely consider himself justified "in putting his Episcopal legs to the ignoble task of "fetching it back again. . . . However, this did not last long, for George declared that the bishop spoiled the "game, and he should take the earliest opportunity of "treating him as if he were an ordinary human being, "and consequently, when that opportunity did come, sent the poor bishop's ball flying miles away." George's example is contagious; others treat the bish p with equal disrespect, but "he amply "retaliated on his foes by the length of time he kept "them waiting while he walked deliberately in the "direction in which his ball had been sent." The time of the bishop's departure arrives at last, and a subscription is set on foot to purchase him "a full suit of epis-"copal vestments in the latest and most correct ta-te "sively got up, and consisted, so far as I can remember, "of sandals of purple velvet, banded with cloth of "gold, jewelled; cassock of purple silk, trained; rochet "of fine lawn, edged with Irish point lace; alb and "girdle of fine linen; tuniole of blue silk, banded and "fringed with silver; dalmatic of gold-coloured silk, "banded and fringed with silver; mitre of cloth of "gold, embroidered with passion flowers; gloves of purple silk, embroidered with gold; ring, a sapphire "surrounded with brilliants; and a pastoral staff of "ivory and ebony set with topaz, emeralds, and car-"buncles. How beautiful he must have looked when "full dressed! If, after all this display, the poor "blacks refused to be converted, I can only say they "did not deserve to have a bishop sent out to them at Want of space prevents our giving more extracts, of meeting bishops in Pall-mall, Regent-street, and one (Dr. Colenso) in the British Museum. We heartily commend the book to all our readers; its fresh, healthy tone cannot fail of invigorating their minds, and its quiet humour of exciting, legitimately, their risible faculties.

Memoir of Lord Haddo, in his latter years, Fifth Earl of Aberdeen. Edited by the Rev. E. B. ELLIOTT, M.A., Incumbent of St. Mark's, Brighton. (London:

thirty-second year to a fuller spiritual consciousness by the sight of the clothes he had thrown off when dress-"ing for dinner. He was suddenly impressed with the "thought of dying; of undressing for the last time, of being unclothed of this body." After a period of great anxiety, he gradually settled down into a quiet and deep consecration to the service of Christ. His gifts and labours were numerous and conscientious, and his influence was always employed for true Christian pur-poses. The later years of his life were passed in great weakness and pain; a disorder, pronounced incurable, compelling him to make two visits to Egypt. His last visit was employed by him in Bible distribution among the residents on the banks of the Nile. His letters reveal a beautiful resignation and a growing wisdom and gentlemess as the result of his approach to death. The life is interesting, but the book is badly edited. The most trivial details of his correspondence are recorded at length; a journal is also printed, which prudence would have suppressed, as it is unhealthy in tone, and belongs only to a transitional period of his experience. The volume is incumbered with his speeches on hustings, and with copious extracts from local newspapers desoribing his funeral and uttoring the vapid laudations which always follow the death of a territorial noble. Mr. Elliott has not discriminated between what illustrates the growth of Lord Haddo's piety and the deve-lopment of his character, and the incidents and utterances which can only interest personal friends. We regret this, for it will deter many from acquainting themselves with a life which it is good to know. Judicious readers, skilled in seizing the valuable part of a volume and passing over the useless, will find much that is of touching interest in Lord Haddo's personal history, family life and social labours.

An Exposition of the Epistle of James, in a Series of Discourses. By the Rev. JOHN ADAM, Free South Church, Aberdeen. (Edinburgh: T. and T. Clark.) The substance of these discourses was delivered from the pulpit. Mr. Adam, having since studied the Epistle, "with all the additional appliances, critical and "expository, he was able to command," has published them, still preserving the style of the pulpit. He has endeavoured "to make the whole sufficiently plain and "practical for ordinary reading"; and has also "at-"tempted an exactness of exposition and a clearness of "treatment that may render it in some degree helpful "to those who are seeking to ascertain the meaning and "master the difficulties of the Epistle." The book is scarcely sufficiently suggestive to interest preachers or theological students. Indeed, we doubt if any congregation can be profited by verbal exposition like the specimen we append:—" Ver. 2. 'My brethren,' he says, "'my brethren both by nature and grace, alike as Jews "and Christians, as children of Abraham and children "of a better father, the God of Abraham-" count it"-"that is, reckon, esteem, think it—"all joy," pure, per-"fect joy—joy of the highest kind, and, indeed, of every "kind+joy not in some small measure, but in the very largest, not in certain, but the whole of its elements "and espects.' It is a strong, comprehensive, emphatic
"expression." Those persons must be singularly constituted who do not find James's text clearer and more direct than Mr. Adam's commentary. The removal of these explanations of the simple would greatly improve the volume; and would secure attention to the main subjects of the discourses, which are treated with carefulness, sobriety, earnestness, and practical power.

The Power of Zeal. By the Rev. David King, LL.D. (London: James Niebet and Co., Berners-street.) This little book is devoted to "presenting and pressing a "view of zeal too little considered—that it is felicitously contagious while developing its energies in a good The author mentions many instances of good resulting, both in institutions and individuals, from abounding zeal; he has, strangely, however, omitted all mention of one of the greatest, if not the greatest, philanthropic institutions in the world, eminently the result of zeal in prayer on the part of its noble found-r : we refer to Muller's Orphan Asylum, near Bristol, where twelve hundred and fifty orphass are clothed and fed, and taught the simple truth of our Lord's Gospel. The author appears to have firmly grasped the true meaning of a Christian church; "a church, in Scriptural phraseology, is an association of the faith-"ful having relation and coherence to each other, of "like cementing power, as the family compact or the organisation of the body; but all reciprocal bonds " have corresponding sympathies, and when a church is "thus Scripturally constituted, there is provision in "church-membership for mutual and fervent aff ction. . . . But they who compose a church, having the " qualifications which the name denotes, are far other-" wise situated; they are all members one of another, "they have a real and felt unity, and this oneness " avowed in joint profession, and through avowal the " more realised, insures all the incentives of love un-" feigned." The book, we think, will be of great use to those who, being neither endowed with genius, nor born to wealth and power, are yet anxious to aid and help the right and the true in their contest with the sin and shame abounding in the world.

The Old Gateway; or, the Story of Agatha. By EMMA MARSHALL. (Seeley, Jackson, and Co.) Mrs. Marshall writes in this instance for girls of that age

was in the Exhibition of last year at the Royal Academy. There is a breadth in the translation that is wholly wanting in the original.

Seeley, Jackson and Halliday.) This book is the at which tradition says they become peculiarly susception that is wholly wanting in the original.

Seeley, Jackson and Halliday.) This book is the at which tradition says they become peculiarly susception that is wholly wanting in the original. tible to the charms of manly youth and beauty. Her little heroine, a loving and loveable child enough, is so provoking as to fall in love with a handsome cousin, who is not half good enough for her, while her true lover, who would go through fire and water to make her his own, is quietly but decisively rejected. Mrs. Marshall's views of the purpose of life will not allow her to leave matters in this position, and Agatha is led, by a variety of influences, to find a haven of rest in Christ, after attaining which, having a higher ideal of life and duty, she almost passionately reverses her former decision, (fortanately for her, the chance recurs,) and so ends the story. This forms what would be called the plot of the story, and as such ought not, perhaps, to have been outlined here; but there is no element of mystery about the book: it is not written to keep curlosity slive, but to instil great moral lessons, which all young folks must learn, if they have not already learned them, before they can solve the problem of existence with any degree of satisfaction to them-selves. Mrs. Marshall, in drawing scenes of family life, has administered a good many quiet rebukes to the worldliness and hollowness of a class of professing Christians to be met with not only in Church of England circles. We have read the book with great delight, and can confidently predict that it will be a great favourite with those to whom it is specially ad-

> A Declaration of the First Principles of the Oracles of the Deity, set forth in a series of propositions attested and illustrated by a right division of the Word of Truth, in a classification and full quotation of appropriate proof texts, arranged for the purpose of demonstrating that the Faith of Christendom is made up of the Fables predicted by Paul (2 Timothy iv. 4); and entirely subversive of the Faith once for all delivered to the Saints; the whole being elucidated by copious foot-notes, original and selected. Price one pency. (To be had of R. Roberts, Temple-row, Birmingham.) Anybody who gets beyond the title-page of this remarkable compilation will find that R. Roberts is a most painstaking man, and that he has undertaken this brain-confusing task from a strong conviction, unabaken by any such foolish consideration as tolerance of difference, that he has at last found out the meaning of the Bible, and that the world at the present time is in a state of complete and universal apostasy. We should be wronging Mr. Roberts if we did not say that there are some reasonable propositions here well illustrated by Scriptural quotations; but as a rule it may be said of the contents the "what's new is not true, and what's true is not new." It is a lamentable example of the abuse of Revelation. The common consent of "Christendom," properly so called, testifies to the saving power of revealed truth. Mr. Roberts appears to have searched the Scriptures for the purpose of establishing certain propositions, some of which, at all events, it is impossible to conjecture about to any advantage.

> First Steps Towards a Church of the Future. By the Author of "Organised Christianity," "The Destiny of "the Human Race," &c. (Simpkin, Marshall and Co.) This little book, like preceding ones by the same author, is an excellent tonic for Christians who can read a onesided presentment of truth without detriment to the principles they already hold. The author addresses only those who are discontented with existing organisations for public worship, and in doing so exhibits no ungenerous or narrow spirit towards others who are making the best of present opportunities. There is no doubt that the "Church of the future," if it is to be very unlike those we see around jus, will approach nearer to the ideal set forth in these pages than that of the Comtelans. The laity will more liberally share the responsibilities and duties of the minister, and less prominence will be given to the elaborate discourse; but no good could result from a crusade against existing forms because they are not free from admixture with evil. The author would be the first to admit this. "The Church of the future," he says, "if it ever g, must rise like the temple of "Solomon, without sound of axe or hammer." The considerations urged in these pages are merely contributed as seed which may fructify in the minds and hearts of those who, sympathising with the author, look for a more perfect embodiment of the idea of church than is to be met with in any that has appeared

since apostolic times.

Glimpses at the Origin, Mission, and Destiny of Man; With Miscellaneous Papers on Taxation, Peace, War, the Sabbath Intoxicants, &c. By LAWRENCE HEYWORTH, E-q. (London: Williams and Norgate.) The subjects, great and small and various, mentioned in the title of this volume do all receive some treatment in its 218 pager. To say this is, we think, enough to satisfy most readers as to the nature of that treatment. If anyone should be attracted, instead of repelled, by the idea of having complicated economical questions discussed in connec tion with abstruse theological problems, we can promise him here a wonderful variety of topics, and the most abrupt transitions. He may pass from disquisitions on the Fall to those on Excise, from a paper on the fluctuations of money to one on the Atonement, and will find the two lines of thought converge in a letter written to show that "true fiscal policy is ethically in harmony "with Scriptural predication and providential laws." Our own reason and imagination are unequal to such

flights: we can only direct the interested reader to the book itself. In political economy, direct taxation seems the author's leading idea; what it is in theology we are not quite sure.

From Messrs. Partridge and Co. we have some more tales suitable for lending libraries and visitors among the poor. Temperance tales should be used with discrimination. *Bruest Clarke's Pall*, by NELSER BROOK, and Right Opposite, by L. M. SARGENT, are of this descrip-tion. Farmer Ellicott and Faithful Bessie, shorter tales in paper covers, are by the author of "Dick and his Donkey," very interesting and useful. No Gains without Pains, by H. C. KNIGHT, is an abridgement of the Bev. William Arthur's biography of Samuel Budgett, called the "Successful Merchant."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Our Constitution, an Epitome of our Chief Laws and Systems of Government (F. Warne and Co). No Gains without Pains; Right Opposite, a Tale (S. W. Partcidge). The Mixture Book (Hardwicke). The Apologetics of the Christian Faith, by the late W. M. Hetherington, D.D., LL.D., &c (T. and T. Clark). Arithmetical Exercises. No. 3; Introductory English Grammar and Analysis; Excelsior Reading Book. No. 5 (Marby). Thoughts on Men and Things, a Beries of Essays, by Angelina Gushington (Bivingtons). Notes on the Catechism (Bell and Daldy). The Manual of Dates. Second Edition; The Home Book of Pleasure and Instruction (F. Warne and Co). The Bible Primer, Parts I., II., and III. (Marshall and Laurie). English Prose Composition, by James Corrie, M.A. (Blackwood and Soms). The Bible and the Working People, by Alexander Wallace, D.D. (Oliphant and Co.) Poems by Dora Greenwell (Strahan).

Court, Official, and Personal Rews.

Her Majesty on Saturday laid the foundationstone of a new wing of the Albert Orphan Asylum at Bagehot, and at the same time formally opened that part of the building which has been erected. The day was beautifully fine. Her Majesty was attended by Prince Leopold, the Princess Louise, and the Prince and Princess Louis of Heese. The proceedings were of an interesting character. One part of them consisted in the reception by her Majesty of purses of money on behalf of the institution. These were presented by ladies, and the amount thus raised was very little short of 2,000/. Her Majesty ordered that in future the institution should be called the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum.

Queen Viotoria, the Queen of Prussia, Prince and Princess Louis of Heese, Princess Louise, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel, Windsor Castle, on Sunday morning. The Dean of Cork presched the servon.

Her Majesty will, it is expected, leave Windsor Castle for Caborne for a few weeks, and will then return to Windsor on her way to Balmoral.

The Princess Alice, by command of the Queen, held a drawing-room on Thursday at St. James's Paleos. The Prince of Wales, Prince Louis of Heese, and the Duke of Cambridge were also present. The Princess Alice, by command of the Visit of the Belgians to Windsor Castle, on Monday, the 15th inst., her Majesty will entertain them at a dejeuner.

On Wednesday, as the Princess Louise, accompanied by Lady Caroline Barrington and Colonel Cavandish, was being driven in one of the Queen's carriages along Pall-mall, one of the horses got his leg over the pole of the carriage, and in its struggles injured the other horse, and brought it down also, falling on the carriage-pole, and breaking it off sharp, so that the coachman lost all control over the horses. The Princess Alice has commenced a round of the London hospitals, under the guidance of Mr. Paget.

to Marlborough House.

The Princess Alice has commenced a round of the London hospitals, under the guidance of Mr. Paget. She has visited Bartholomew's, St. George's, and the Lying-in Hospital.

Lord Vane will shortly proceed to St. Petersburg to invest the Emperor of Russia with the Order of the Garter, and Lord Bath will go on a similar mission to Vienna to convey the Order to the Emperor of Austria.

ce Arthur, now the guest of Lord Cowley at

the British Embassy, is about to set out for a tour in Normandy, accompanied by Major Elphinstone.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Duke of Cambridge and the Prince de Teck, with the Duke of Sutherland and other distinguished personages,

It is said that, at the close of the Paris Exhibition, Mr. Henry Cole, C.B., is to receive a baronetcy, as the reward of his services upon the English com-

Government have, it is said, determined that the Sultan shall be entertained at an official fête, and have delegated the discharge of this duty to the have delegated the discharge of this duty to the Secretary of State for India and the Indian Council. The naval review will be held at Spithead on Wednesday, the 17th of July. Arrangements are progressing for the great review by the Queen in Hyde Park next Friday. It is estimated that over 10,000 troops will be on the ground.

The new design for the building of the University of London is now placed in the library of the House of Commons, and is said to be approved by Mr.

Layard and others. If no objection is taken to it, building operations will be commenced a few weeks

Colonel Wilson Patten, the newly-appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, has of course had to go to his constituents for re-election, and on Monday he was returned for North Lancashire without opposition.

Gleanings.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON is said to be suffering from an curable disorder.

A lady at a New York ball recently wore eighty ollars' worth of curls on the back of her head. In New York city there are 30,000 destitute and

degraded children—young vagabonds, growing up to thieving, prostitution, murder, and all kinds of

The Vicercy of Egypt is said to be the richest an in the world. He owns a fourth of the entire

man in the world. He owns a fourth of the entire soil of the country.

The Orchestra says Offenbach's "Robinson Crusce" is being actively rehearsed in Paris, and will probably come out in September.

The income of Mdlle. Christine Nilsson, the favourite vocalist, whilst in England will be at least 1.200% a month, which is half as much again as the Lord Chancellor gets, and three times the income of a puisne indee.

The present intended for the Empress of the French by the Sultan is a magnificent set of Turkish coffee cups, mounted in diamonds of 1,000 carats weight. For the Emperor from the Sultan there are eight beautiful Arab horses.

When an Irishwoman applied for relief at Portland, the committee asked:—"How many children have you?"—"Six, your honour!" "How old is the youngest?"—"Me youngest is dead, yer honour; but I've had another since!"

A QUEER TASTE.—An elderly woman was brought by the police on Saturday last before the magistrate at Marlborough-street, charged with sitting on the steps of the Army and Navy Club at two o'clock in the morning, singing at the top of her voice, "God Save the Queen," and when requested to desist, singing "Rule Britannia." Her defence was that it was Coronation Day, and that she "felt loyal."

FRENCH ENGLISH.—The following (says the Pall Mall Gazette) is a copy of a placard affixed to the breast of a figure in a suit of grey "dittos" exhibited at the Paris Exposition:—

ARTOINE GIGLIA, Marchand Tailleur, à Verceil.

Dress of fancy (tout de même) with port-foglio and port-money assured in such a manner, not to can be lost nor robbed without the possessor a'so deeply sleeply can be perceived of it. The westcoat contains secret pockets for namers.

for papers.

HAPPY REFORMS.—That most flippant of diplomatists, Prince Schwartsenburg, was so grossly impertinent as to remark sneeringly to Lord Ward that English diplomatists spoke shocking bad French. "Ah," said the English nobleman to the satirist, "you must remember that we have not had the advantage of having our capital cities so often occupied by French troops as some of the continental nations." This sharp comment on the German text was as creditable to Lord Ward as a reply of an English Ambassador to Napoleon at the time of the rupture of the peace of Amiens. "I will make an attack on England," said the First Consul, in a burst of fury, to Lord Whitworth. "That is your affair, sir," was the reply. "I will annihilate you," affair, sir," was the reply. "I will annihilate you," roared the Consul. "Ah, sir, that is our affair," was the calm and noble reply of the representative of a

great people.

A Realised Dream.—Of the broad margin of allowance that must always be left for coincidence in these cases, we had personal experience not very long ago. We dreamed that we were in a large assembly, and saw a lady in a bright red wrapper, whom we thought we knew. Her back being towards us, we touched her. On her looking round, she disclosed a face that was unknown to us, and, on our apologising, said, pleasantly: "I am Miss N.—," mentioning a name, not the name of any N-," mentioning a name, not the name of any friend or acquaintance we had, although a well-The dream was unusually vivid, and we awoke. On the very next evening, we recognised (with a strange feeling) coming in at the open door of our room, the lady of the dream, in the bright red wrapper. More extraordinary still, the lady was presented by the friend who accompanied her, as Miss N—, the name in the dream. No circumstance, near or remote, that we could ever trace, in the least accounted for this. The lady came on the real common-place visit, in pursuance of an appointment quite unexpectedly made with the lady who introduced her, only on the night of the dream. From the latter we had no previous knowledge of her name, nor of her existence. - Dickens's " All the

Holloway's Ointerest —Turn which way you will, go where you please, persons will be found who have a ready word of praise for this Ointment. For chaps, chafes, scalds, bruises, and spraios, it is an invaluable remedy: for bad legs caused by accident or cold it may be confidently relied upon for effecting a sound and permanent cure. In cases of swelled ankles, gout, crysipelas, and rheumatism, Holloway's Cintment gives the greatest comfort, by reducing 'inflammation, cooling the blood, soothing the nerves, adjusting the circulation, and expelling the impurities. This Ointment should have a place in every nursery. It will cure the long list of akin affections which originate in shildhood, and gain strength with the child's growth.

THE SHEFFIELD ATROCTTIES .- The inquiry that has been proceeding before the commissioners at Sheffield during the week has brought out further evidence showing the extent to which outrages obtained in the town, and with the knowledge of leading men of the unions, and has shown how complete was the system of terrorism that prevailed. Broadhead had had the impudence to apply for his expenses, and was informed by the secretary to the commission that when he got his certificate from the commissioners, if he ever got one, it would be time enough for him to think about his costs. The general council of the London Working Men's Association have denounced in very strong language the conduct of "Broadhead and his wretched associates" in crime." They regret "that the commissioners felt it necessary to examine Broadhead as a witness, whereby he has been enabled to escape the punishment he worthily deserves for his manifold crimes."

They also recommend that the executive and headquarters of the United Kingdom Alliance of Orgaised Trades should be removed from Sheffield, and that all societies whose office-bearers have been concerned or suspected of participation even in the minor crimes, should be immediately reconstructed. Similar resolutions have been passed at a meeting of trades delegates held in London.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

MIALL.—June 2, at Oshawa, Canada West, the wife of Edward Miall, jun., of a daughter.

ATTENBOROUGH.—June 30, at Oskfield Lodge, Uckfield, the wife of the Rev. Frederick d. Attenborough, of a son.

BAKER.—June 30, at South Shields, the wife of the Rev. Edwin Baker, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Edwin Baker, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

DUKE—WOODHAMS.—June 18, at the Congregational church, Littlehampton, by the Rev. W. Knight, John Challen Duke, surgeon, Lewisham, eldest son of Thomas Duke, Esq., to Fanny Louisa, third daughter of Mr. John Woodhama, corn merchant.

PERRY—BURRETT.—June 23, at the Independent chapel, Highworth, by the Rev. J. E. Judson, Mr. Thomas E. Perry, of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Burrett, of High worth.

HOLT—CATO.—June 24, at the Baptist chapel, Great Berkhampstead, by the Rev. J. Lawton, Mr. Alfred Augustus Holt, of St. Alban'a, to Catherine, third daughter of the late Mr. T. Cato, of Tring.

WAITE—MARSHALL.—June 25, at Salem Chapel, Otley, by the Rev. J. S. Hastie, Mr. Samuel Waite, B. adtord, to Miss Martha Hannah Marshall, of Otley.

RAWLINS—NOERIS.—June 26. at the Congregational church. Berkhampstead, by the Rev. T. Smell, Mr. G. Rawlina, to Miss kinsabeth Norris.

BUTLER—WALKER.—June 26. at Horton-lane Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev James R. Campbell, D. U., Samuel, eldest son of Mr. Henry Butler, Horton, to Eliza Ann, second daughter of Mr. John Walker, same place.

GOODALL—ROBERTS.—June 16, at the Methodist New Connexion chapel, High-street, Huddersfield, by the Rev. C. D. Ward, the Rev. John Francis Goodall, of Southport, second son of the Rev George Goodall, of Southport, second son of the Rev George Goodall, of Southport, second daughter of William Shaw, Esq., of Dale House, Longwood.

SHAW—SHAW —June 26, at Salendine Nook Saptist Chapel, by the Rev. James Parker, Joseph Whiteley, eldest son of the late Mr. John Shaw, of Mount Pleasant, to Jane, second daughter of William Shaw, Esq., of Dale House, Longwood.

ROBERTSHAW—GILL.—June 26, at the Baptist chapel, Haston, by the Rev. Brockway, Mr. James Robertshaw.

Longwood.

ROBERTSHAW—GILL—June 26, at the Baptist chapel, Heaton, by the Rev. W. Brockway, Mr. James Robertshaw, Allerton to Miss M. A. Gill, niese of James Tettey, Plantation Hall, Heaton. This being the first marriage celebrated at the above-named place, a handsome Bible was presented to the bride and bridegroom by a number of the congrega-

tion.

TOPLEY—WHITEMAN.—June 27, at Lee Chapel, Lee-road, S.E., by the Rev. R. H. Marten, B A., William Topley, Eaq., Geological Survey of Great Britain, sid et son of W. Topley, Eaq., Clumstead-common, to Ruth, second daughter of W. H. Whiteman, Esq., Lewisbam High-road.

HERIOT—HAYNES—June 27, at New College Chapel, St. John's-wood, by the Rev. J. C. Harri-on, George, fourth son of Walter Heriot, Esq., of Aberieen Park, Highbury, to Emma eidest daughter of William Haynes, Esq., of Wildwood House, Hampstead-heath. No cards.

HAYMES—BAVELL.—June 27, by licence, at the Independent Chapel, Barkway, by the Rev. C. G. Haymes brother of the bridegroom, the Rev. Samuel Haymes, Durford, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Thomas caveil, Esq., Barley.

DEATH. GOODWIN.—June 19, at Hazlewood, Dumbreck, near Glasgow, Mr. Robert Goodwin, aged seventy-four years.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday Evening. Consols have risen a few points during the week, and

now stand at 94% to & for money and at 94% to & for the net account. Railway stocks have declined.

A receiver for the Court of Chancery has been appointed for the Great Eastern Railway.

The Board of Trade returns for the month of May have appeared. The exports for the month exhibit an increase over those of May, 1866, of 35,500%.

The revenue returns of the second quarter of the year have been published. They are such as Chancellors of the Exchequer like to see.

The latest return of the Bank of England shews an increase in "other securities" of 1,581,7281., and a decrease in the reserve of notes of 113 860%. The notes in circulation amount to 23,204,910%, being an increase of 505,240l. The stock of bullion in both departments is 22, 286, 6841. an increase of 403, 9141. when compared with the preceding return. The total of bullion in the Bank of England is now 54,546l, in excess of the highest amount ever reached.

The Bank of France return this week shows a further increase of 556,000L in the stock of bullion, raising the total to 35,363,000%.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, July 1.

There was a very slort supply of English wheat to this morning's market, an quo tions remain nominally the same as on Monday last. With fine weather the trade was alow throughout for foreign, and the few sales effected were at prices in favour of the buyer. Barley slow sale at the rates of last week. Bean and peas firm. The supplies of oats are moderate for the week, and in addition several cargoes of Russian arrived for to-day. The trade was firm, and ship samples were readily disposed of at the rates of this day week.

	0	URK	ENI	PRIUES.		
sale street		Per	Qr.		Per (Qr.
WHEAT-		8.	8.		8.	8,
Essex and Ke	nt			PEAS-		
		57 to	67	Grey	87 to	89
Ditto new		52	64	Maple	89	42
White, old	77	58	7	White	40	44
		88	67	6 11	40	44
new			65		89	43
Foreign red		55		Foreign, white	99	20
,, white		57	72	will be to the letter		
BARLEY-				RYE	82	34
English malting		89	50	2.53		
		20.00	56	OATS-	20 17	
Chevalier				English feed	23	80
Distilling			45	potatoe	28	85
Foreign		80	44		24	31
MALT-					29	35
		71	78	Irish black		24
	**				21	
Chevalier		78	80	., white	21	30
Brown	**	58	68	Foreign feed	21	27
BEANS-			107	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		
ONL-N-		41	44	FLOUR-		
		41	44	Town made	52	57
Harrow						46
Small		43	48			
Egyptian		-	-	Norfolk & Suffolk	43	45
	7.0					

BREAD. — LONDON, Saturday, June 29.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9 d, to 10d.; household ditto, 7d. to 9d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, July 1.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 9.037 head. In the corresponding week in 1864 we received 15,608; in 1865, 20.395; in 1864, 12.154; in 1863, 7.323; in 1862, 9.840; in 1861, 9.592; and in 1860, 11.806 head. The supply of foreign beasts on sale here to-day was large. The trade for all qualities was dull at a decline in price of 2d. to 4d. per 8 lbs. Foreign sheep were in good supply. The demand ruled quiet, at barely late rates. The first supplies of Tonning beasts are expected in the market next Monday. There was an increased arrival of beasts from our own graning districts, as well as from Scotisnd, and the general quality of the stock was prime. Taking into consideration the circumstances that country butchers are almost wholly excluded from the market, the supply of beasts was very large, and much in excess of the actual demand. Hence the beef trade was very dull, and prices declined 2d. to 4d. per 8 lbs. The top quotation was 5a. 4d. per 8 lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Beset, and Cambridgeshire, were received 1,7:0 coots, shorthorns, and crosses; from other parts of England, including Leicestershire and Lincolpahire, 1,000 of various breeds; and from Scotiand, 156 Scots and crosses. The supply of sheep was larger than on Monday last, and the quality of the stock on the whole was good. The demand was chiefly for prime small sheep, which changed hands at the rates of Monday last, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d. per lbs. being the top quotation. Prime heavy sheep, including other qualities, sold alonly, at barely late rates. Lambs were in good supply, and the trade ruled heavy on easier terms. The prices realised varied from 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d. per 8bs. Calves—the supply of which was moderate—moved off alowly at late rates. Pigs met a slow sale at late rates.

Per 8lbs, to sink the Offal.

· 大利。 · 阿克克	4 4	. d.	The state of the s	d.		d
Inf. coarse beasts, 8	4 to !	8 6	Prime Southdown 5	2	to 5	4
Second quality . 8			Lamba 5	8	6	8
Prime large oxen 4	4 4	1 10	Lge, coarse calves &	0	4	6
Prime So ta, &c 5	2 .	4	Prime small 5	2	5	6
Coarse unf. sheep. 3	8 8	10	Large hogs 3	4	3	10
Second quality 4	2 4	. 6	Neatem. porkers, 4	0	4	6
Pr coame woolled 4	8 4	1 10				

Quarter-old store pigs, 23s. to 26s. each. Suckling Calves,

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 1.

The supply of meat on sale at these markets to-day is most state. Generally speaking, the trade is quiet, at the an-Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

Inferior beef .	. 8	4	to 3	- 8	Inf. mu	tte	m			8	8	4	4
Middling ditto	. 8	10	4	- 2	Middlin		litt			4	6	4	8
Prime large do												5	0
Do, small do .					Veal .							5	0
Large pork											0	5	8
Small pork .	. 4	0	4	6		•	-	-	•	7	100		-
			1017	(3)									

s. d. s. d.

COVENT GARDEN, LONDON, Saturday, June 29.

Supplies are well main ained, and prices are receding. Forced fruits, such as peaches, nectarines, figs, melous, and cherries, are excellent. Grapes, too are plentiful. Strawberries from the South of France have also been furnished in very large quantities, and apricots and greengages are also now arriving from the continent. Forced vegetables comprise French beaus and rhubarb. The potato trade still continues attifactory. Green peas are now cheap, as are also new potatoes, which are arriving from the continent in large quantities. Flowers chiefly consist of orchids, pelargoniums, calcedarias, cytisus, mignonette, and roses.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, July 1.—The adverse secounts from the plantations received during the past week have had the effect of making our market a little stronger; operations, however, for the present are confined to the execution of orders to supply immediate requirements. Reports from all parts of the country agree that the plant is now in a very precarious state, fresh attacks of fly followed by increase of lice and honey-dew having been generally noticed throughout the principal grounds, and as it is getting late for the plant to recover itself when so severely affected by blight, growers are anxious at the steady continuance of vermin, and consider the prospect of the coming crop-alarming. Advices from Bavaria, Bohemia, and the French districts are favourable. The Alost district of Belgium apiears to be progressing hardly so satisfactorily, the attacks of vermin having impurted a very unhealthy appearance to the plant. The bine, however, continues to grow. Mid and East Kent, 150s. to 189s.; Weald of Kest, 145s. to 160s.; Farnham, 160s. to 169s.; Yearlings, 10s. to 180s.; Olds, 50s. to 84s.

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 1.—The arrivals last, weak

PROVISIONS, Monday, July 1.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 991 firkins butter, and 2,700 bales bacon; and from foreign ports, 25,041 casks, &c., butter, and 1.952 bales bacon. The transactions in Irish butter are still very limited, and quotations simusa norminal. The supplies of foreign are good, and prices further declined about 2s. The bacon market ruled steady, and the prices of Irish declined about 1s. per owt.

POTATUES. — BOROUGH AND SWITALFIELDS, Monday-July 1.— There have been fair average arrivals of potatoess and the sales continue good. The trade is steady as follows:— Yorkshire Flukes. 140s. to 180s.; Regents, 120s. to 140s.; Lin-colns. 12 s. to 140s.; Scotch, 120s. to 160s.; Foreign, 100s. to 110s. per ton.

SEED, Monday, July 1.—Very little is passing in any description of cloverseed, quality not being fine nor prices low enough to bring forward buyers to hold over. The stocks of all sorts are very moderate. White and brown mustard seeds are without any trans-otions, and prices are nominally the same as previously. Feeding tares remain cheap; there are some fine Egyptians now on sale, worth about 36s. per imperial quarter, for sheep-feed; but the sale is slow and in small lots. Maize sold at about former terms.

WOOL, Monday, July 1.—There is rather more business passing in the market for English wool. In prices, very few changes have taken place; but the quotations are, in some instances, firmer than they were last week. The favourable harvest weather is not without its influence on this branch of

OIL. Monday, July 1.—Linseed oil is very scarce on the spot, and prices have advanced to 39! 15s, per ton. English brown rape oil is very firm and 3st. 10s. is now demanded and paid; foreign, 88! English refine; 88! 10s.; and foreign refined 39!. Olive meets a rair inquiry on full terms. Cocoanut is firm. Fair Lagos pain seils at 40!. 5s.

TALL W. Monday, July 1.—The tallow trade is sterdy, and prices remain firm. P. Y. C. on the spot is quoted at 41s. 9d. per cwt. Town tallow, 4 a, 3d. nett cash.

COAL, Monday, July 1.—Market heavy at last day's rates. Hettons 19s 6d., Haswell 19s, 6d., Cassep 18s. 3d., Hartlepool 18s. 3d., East Hartlepool 18s 9d., Old Hartlepool 19s. 6d., Kelloe 1'sa., Holywell 16s. 6d., &den Main 17s. 9d., Tun-tai 17s., Hetton Lyon 17s. 3d., Heugh Hall 17s 6d., Hartleys 17s. 6d. Fresh arrivals, 39; left from last day, 3; at sea, 25.

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MANUFACTURING STATIONERS, 192, FLEET-STREET (Corner of Chancery-lane).

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This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very

Sold in bottler Sa. Sd. each, at the retail houses in Lon don; by the agents in the principal towns in England; on wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.

Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

BRANDY, BRANDY, give us BRANDY,

And a certain CURE for CHOLERA, spasmodic symptoms, and internal complaints when unadulterated; but how seldom to be met with in its pure state unless from the direct importers, C. DEVEREUX and Co., 26, East India Chambers, Leadenhall-street, London, at 36s., and for "première qualité." 40s. per doz., either pale or brown, bottles and cases included. Forwarded same day against Post-office Order or remittance.

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This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs "THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"

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The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imita-tions, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Namer are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

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Baker for making pure digestive bread without yeast.

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TANEOUS COLUMBIAN, the Best in the World, in the New York original Packets. The only dye that remedias the evil effects of Bad Dyes. Black or Brown, price 4s. 5d., 7s., and 14s. per case. Solid by all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale, R. Huvenden and Bons, Wholesale Perfumers, 8, Great Mariborough-street, W.; 93 and 95, City-road, London, E.C.

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GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best
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to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least
injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied.
Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 355 (late 96), Goawell-road. Sent free
to any rallway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d.
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HAIR DESTROYER for removing super-fluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great dis-figurement to female beauty a effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, \$55 (late 98), Goswell-road, Beware of Counterfeits.

BALDNESS PREVENTED. - GILLING DALDNESS PREVENTED. — GILLING
WATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with camtharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden saidness, or
bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents
the hair falling off. In bottles \$2.6d, and \$3.6d, each. May
be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, rater, 853 (late 96) Goswell-roits. Beware of Counterfelts. railway static a.

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